PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 58 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1923. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 3 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
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Funder Capital Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Deptre.
Indo Maru	Y. Takada	5,001	27th Feb	13th Mar
Sumatra Maru	T. Machihara	5,863	15th Mar	29th Mar
Honolulu Maru	H. Meguro	5,751	30th Mar	13th Apr
Heinan Maru	....	4,500	6 Apr	18th Apr
Borneo Maru	S. Hinokuma	5,864	10th Apr	24th Apr

For particulars apply to
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 2150.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA †	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
6th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA †	16,277
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952
2nd June	MOREA	10,811
9th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
16th ,,	NALDERA †	15,825
23rd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,,	KALYAN	8,987

* Through steamers from China.
† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
11th May	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,,	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	6,813
28th April	SOUDAN	6,696
31st May	SICILIA	6,813
1st June	MALWA	10,941
28th ,,	SOUDAN	6,796

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	..
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nyanza for China.
29th June	NARKUNDA	..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Mar.	TAROBA	East & S. Africa at 2 p. m.
8th ,,	BAMORA	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
9th ,,	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1280.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s.s. "Solhaug"	4100	17th Mar.	Malabar Ports & Colombo
s.s. "Jalaputra"	8310	24th Mar.	Karachi.
s.s. "Holmborg"	5100	24th Mar.	Rangoon

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
82, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depte.
Bangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	I. Iwazawa	3,639	2 Mar	19th ,,
Kobun Maru	H. Sugita	4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Takeda	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electrict lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,66,525-0-0
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,367-8-0
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,587-8
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

BRANCHES.

LONDON CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE DELHI, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), LUCKNOW MADRAS, RANGOON ETC.,

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at the rate of 2½ per cent. from July to December on daily credit Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

Head Office,
5, Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,300,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
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40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Soerabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

WAIKAR & CO., LTD.

BANKERS.

HEAD OFFICE: HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.

LOANS, etc., granted.

For rules and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS
and
GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
280, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

White or Grey Flannel Trousers Rs. 25.
Blue or Brown Blazer with buttons Rs. 39.
Navy Blue Serge Suit Rs. 69.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTION.

Consult Rev. G. R. WALTERS, Bhopal.
Famous specialists reported "Bedridden. Case Hopeless."

VALUABLE LIFE SAVED.

Patient writes from Switzerland:—
"The reports on condition of my lungs are very satisfactory. The Doctors have report that both lungs are drying up nicely and that there is a most decided improvement registered in the time I have been here.
The Head Doctor now states that he sees no reason why I should not make "a good cure." A very different story from that of three months ago."
Even if case "Hopeless" you CAN BE CURED.

M.

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
for free Catalogues apply Manager.
79, College Street, CALCUTTA.

BATLIWALA'S

40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's } Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12
Ague Pills, Rs. 1-3
BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal Amrit As 13
BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12
BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholerol Mixture. As. 13
BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs.1-12
BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.
BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6
BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE
Price on Application
Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd.
SHAPURJI H. L BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY,

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

Saved from the Grave.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unconsciously fell into evil habits which in a year and a half reduced me to a complete wreck. My friends often enquired from me the cause of my "breakdown" which for very shame I could not apprise them of but secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake, in connection with my employment, a very dreary journey to Nepal which dotted over with short breaks on the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put up in a caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously and aged-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden treasure of shameful secrets.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and other necessary medicines.

GOD TO WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I considered myself entirely cured, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a vigour to my deranged nervous system that it would smack of immodesty to render the proud effects in black and white. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some of the hopeless cases and found it an infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of genera. physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine for those unhappy creatures who had incapacitated themselves for the healthy enjoyment of life. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and advertising operations.

Price I Phial of liniment Rs. 2-8 } excluding postal
Price 1 box Pills Rs. 1-8 } expenses, i.e., As. 6.

Price I full box containing I phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, including transit expenses.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

One pill to be taken in the morning and one in the evening with fresh water or cow milk. Liniment to be applied once in 24 hours either during the day time or in the night.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements.

This peerless medicine has benefitted thousands of people mentioned in the list of whose names along with others make a voluminous book in itself. Some of these men do not allow us to insert their full testimonials and hence we cannot do so but at the same time this is published only with a view to give currency to this rare medicine.

TESTIMONIALS.

BAWA SARUP SINGH, E.A.C., LAHORE.

Your medicine did much good to the patient. His bodily vigour has also considerably improved. His sorrow-stricken face now beams with glow of treasure. Without doubt your medicine is an elixir.

GHULAM QADIR KHAN, AKOLA, BERAR

I once sent your pills and liniment and found them extremely beneficial. Send two phials of liniment per V. P. P. for the son of our village headman.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

ONE CERTIFICATE WORTH ONE LAC OF RUPEES.

NAWAB SAADAT ALI KHAN, CHIEF OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE

A relative of mine had lost his vigour from the last six years. In addition to the various advertised medicines he had made use of many prescriptions of the specific nature but none of these remedies did him any lasting good. At last he resorted to the treatment of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed which brought wonders. The patient completely recovered in two weeks. It is indeed wonderful how such an old disease was eradicated in a couple of weeks' treatment. I accordingly certify that this medicine of magical effect deserves appreciation. It is boon for those who stand in need of it.

(Sd.) Saadat Ali Khan.

ZUBDATAL HUKMA HAKIM HAUZIO PIR AHMED SHAH SINDHI,
Diploma Holder, Punjab University, Lahore, Physician to Rajasof the [illegible]

The medicine of Sh. Ghulam Ahmed of Moholla [illegible] Lahore, produces an enviable effect upon general sexual debility, overestimates the wonderful effects of this medicine upon the [illegible] tailed above. The liniment never fails to produce [illegible] without at the same time causing any skin eruption.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED PIR GHULAM [illegible]

Prof. Gajjar's "[illegible]

Plague Solution, Germicide and Bubo [illegible]
Liver Solution :—for liver troubles, [illegible]
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for [illegible]
Fever Drops :—for all fevers. [illegible]
Ague Mixture:—for malaria [illegible]
Influenza :—Preventive [illegible]
Also Standard Eau- [illegible]
Ask for Catalogue :
THE [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1923, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT BANDRA OPPOSITE THE CHIMBHOY CHURCH "FERN-MANSION."

Very valuable and handsome made-to-order teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, table and hall lamps, and single and double bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc., from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Null Bazar Esskine Road fish market, Coloba fish market, Mazagaon Peddar Road fish market, Kamatipura market Parel Ferguson Road fish market Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market, Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUCTION HOSE, TOOTH BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, CLOTH BRUSHES, BELTS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

3 cases I. R. Suction hose ( ) in all 840 feet.
1 case Tooth Brushes.
1 case Hair, cloth, and Nail Brushes.
1 case Belts.
1 case Tooth and Nail brushes.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) z

1 secondhand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a Vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Mors Motor Car 4 cylinder 16-20 H.P Torpedo Shape recently overhauled and painted in good running order.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 11TH MARCH. 1923, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.), AT FORJETT STREET, GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments table and hall lamps and single bedsteads, mirrors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, book-stands, suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, hat-stands, soil linen baskets, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of F. J. Hodgson, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th March, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND DEALERS IN MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 NEW DELAHAYE CARS (FRENCH MAKE.)

By order of the office concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1923 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Bombay Garage, next to Colaba Station, the following:—

4 New Delahaye Cars, Motor French make 14/18 H. P., Electric lights and self starter, Torpedo body, six seater. Wire Wheels.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WINE MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF WINES, SUCH AS SPANISH MADEIRA, BEER, FINEST [illegible] CENTA WATER, ETC.

[illegible] concerned Messrs. [illegible] sell by Public [illegible] 12th March, 1923, [illegible] rooms No. 122, [illegible]:—

[illegible] Beer.

[illegible] Bottles white canvas dress-[illegible]

[illegible] Bottles Bright Kid Polish [illegible]

[illegible] Brown Polish.

[illegible]EHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20 Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE OF 414 BALES OF 20s YARN AND 103 BALES CLOTH AT THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD., MILL AT HUBLI ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. BHAICHAND RUPCHAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotam Govindji & Co. Managing Agents of the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Bhaichand Roopchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 9th day of March, 1923, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Bharat Mill premises at Hubli (Dist. Dharwar).

414 Bales each 400 lbs. Bharat Mill 20s Yarn.

103 Bales Bharat Mill Lepard Shirtings and Long Cloth. Calendered, comprising:—

17 Bales Lepard Shirting No. B 6100000 R.
10 Bales No. B. 6200000 R and 9 Bales No. B 6300000 R.

2 Bales Long Cloth Calendered No. 132½, 8 B/s No. 134½ 7 B/s No. 136½, 22 B/s No. 138½, 14 B/s No. 140½, 8 B/s, No. 142½, 1B No. 144½. 3 B/s No. 146½ 2 B/s No. 148½.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent shall have to be paid on knocking of the goods and balance to be paid before taking delivery within 8 days from the Mill Godown at Hubli.

Bombay merchants can see the samples at the Auctioneer's office and bid by sending their offers in sealed covers to the auctioneers with 25 per cent deposit on or before 6th March 1923. These offers will be opened at the time of sale. Railway Freight from Hubli to Bombay on these bales will be allowed by the Managing Agents.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Property known as "Vandrawandas Mansion", built of Porbunder Stone, comprising 11 Shops and three Storeys, situate at the Corner of Sandhurst Road and Charni Road, opposite Kapol Nivas, on two sides Tramway Lines.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of March, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned very valuable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1,005 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 40 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Charni Road, on the South by Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 39 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shriram Ramniranjan, on the North by Plot No. 37 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fatmabai, wife of Sayed Abdul Khadar Edroos and Sayed Abdul Kadar Edroos, which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7392, together with the buildings thereon, now in the occupation of the Lessee or his under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1641, Street Nos. 181, 183 and 185.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Owner of the Property at their Office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BRAND NEW MOTOR TYRES.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned:—

27 Republic tyres 820 by 120.
9 Republic tyres 880 by 120.
19 Millers tyres 710 by 90.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Joharmal Uttamchand trading as a Banker and Commission Agent in the building of Chhotalal Mulchand, near Kalbadevi Old Post Office.

8 Adini bangles Patwardhan gold, tolas 12½ Val 1.
8 Adini bangles Patwardhan gold, Tolas 15½ Val 2.
1 pair diamond bamboo Sankla Patwardhan gold, Tolas 10 Val 9.
1 pair Koyal Ful Sankla Patwardhan gold, Tolas 9¾ Val. 9½.
1 Spring Chain Patwardhan gold, Tolas 14½, Val 8½.
2 Kuff pairs Dumhel and Cake Patwardhan gold, Tolas 4½ Val 3.
8 Collar Buttons Patwardhan gold, Tolas 2¾ Val 7½.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES CLOCKS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, THERMOMETERS, GLASS MEASURES AND FANCY TOYS.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—

9 cases clocks of different kinds consisting of:—

57 Regulateure, 200 Alarm,
25 Jocker Alarm, 100 Globe Alarm.
2 Cases Fancy Toys of various kinds.
1 case consisting of:—
10/10000 C. M., 25 Telephon Clocks.
400 Thermometers, 100 glass measures.
52 Bath Clocks and 50 Egg Clocks.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES BOOT POLISH.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will [illegible] Public Auction at their rooms at 25 [illegible] Street, Fort, by order of the office [illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH SILVER WARE, INDIAN SILVER WARE, BRASS WARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, JEWEL BOXES, PLATED WARE, INDIAN CURIOS, ANI- PRESENTATION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND STYLES, ETC., ETC.,

Under instructions and by order of the Proprietor of "The Commercial Watch Co., Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 12th WEDNESDAY, the 14th FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY the 17th day of March sell by Public Auction at 114, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable articles such as:—

Brass ware, Indian silver ware, English silver ware, and silver articles in elegant cases for presentation electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton, and other makers, electro plated articles in cases, for presentation; Indian curios, empty jewellery cases of all descriptions and sizes in leather etc., Plush and velvet, velvet trays, for Jewellery, jewel cases, Gold, Silver and rolled Gold jewellery, of all grades and style; nickel, silver and gold pocket watches of reliable makers, such as "Gauldmore," "First Grade," "Highland" and "Standard Watch Coys." eight days' ball watches, with magifying glasses in cases 8 days small timepieces in cases very handy for travellers, alarm watches, blindman's watches, automatic, watches, Chronographs simple as well as with minute recorders, calendar watches, i.e., with day, date, month and moon, gold wrist watches of superior quality and high class finish with gold spring bracelets, in plain and enamelled cases set with diamonds and rubies and of the latest shapes and styles, gold and silver repeaters.

Shop furniture, show cases, fitted with plate glasses by Wimbridge and Co., cupboards, large office tables, show cupboards, etc. etc., and one large Chubb Safe, double door with three drawers and partitions.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER VESSELS AND AN INSURANCE POLICY OF A DECEASED HINDU FAMILY.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Keshrinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, sell by Public Auction the following ornaments and silver utensils, etc., such as:—

Guilt frame locket, gold vank, gold gopi, todas, gold bangles, rings, hair-pin, gold watch gold buttons, etc.

Pearl Ruth, Pearl Chain, etc.

Silver box, silver lotas, watka, bowl, basket, casket, inkstand, dabi, cigar case, silver tambia, thali, etc.

Insurance Policy for Rs. 1,000 of the Oriental Life Assurance Co.

The above jewellery will be opened to view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILK, VELVET AND EMBROIDERED WEARING APPARELS, AND BRASS AND COPPER UTENSILS, ETC.

Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan, Attorneys for the Executors, Messrs. Kashinath Narayen Dalvi, Sadanand Madhavram Dalvi and Kashinath Sitaram Dhume, to the estate of Mr. Ramchander Mone and Sitabai Mone, deceased, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, Navalkar Lane, in the property of the deceased, the following:—

Mirror almirahs, show-cases, sofa, marble table, cushion chairs, dressing table, harmonium, musical box, carved table, statues, teapoys, mirror, picture frame, wall clock, hanging lamp, iron safe, cash box, 1 box medicine, jars, swing, easychair, carpet, glass globes, chimneys, brass and copper utensils, such as handas, thali, tambia, loty, vatkas, kettle, dekchi, samavat, tapelas, German silver thali, plated dish, worship utensils, silk, velvet, and jary embroidered wearing apparels, such as sarees, blouse, cook-room articles, etc.

The above goods will be opened to view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE DIAMOND AND EMERALD NECKLACE.

By order of Messrs. Manubhai and Co., Attorneys for the party concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Multany Bherumal Chaitram, Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

One very valuable diamond and emerald necklace.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 95, Hummum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4062.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—

Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epsom salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs. Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.

26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consignee,—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th March, 1923, at 9 A.M. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 284-286, 19, 31-32, 30, 36-38, 7, 28-34, Case Nos. 3, 6, 48, 31, 32, 33, Princess Street and Kolbhat Wadi.

Building St. No. 354-356, Case No. 81A, Memonwada Road.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint, Soda and Oil Casks. Kerosine and Ghee Tins Packing Cases, Cond Life Belts Iron Water Tanks, Empty Polish bottles and Jars, Cond Carpets and Dutch Mattings, Galley Gear Wringing Machine, Overland Motor Car, Four Cylinders Touring Provision Tanks and Cylinders Horse Stall fitting, Scrap Wood, Wood Cargo Trays, Gangways strays, Cond Wood from Ritichie Deck Head Fast Boats, old scrap wood, Scraps Troughs refuse shoots, etc.

One Overland 4 seater Touring Car four Cylinder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 8th March 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Cart-bodies, Cart Wheels, Metal Alloy, Vertical Drilling Machines, Steam Cranes, Marshall Steam Tractor and Steam Hoists, Twist Drills, Carbon and High Speed Tool Steel, Stock and Dies Whitworth and Gas Threads, Miscellaneous Surveying Instruments, Bogie-Wagon, Crab Winches, Lifting and Traversing Screw Jacks, Miscellaneous Electric Gear Points and Crossings, Rails in various sections and lengths, large quantity of iron and Steel Scrap, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 9th March at 2 p.m. nd SATURDAY the 10th March 1923, at 9 a.m. at the Government Stores Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, OLD PIPES, COND. WIRE AND MANILLA ROPE, OLD LAMPS, OLD CANVAS AND CANVAS HOSE BELTING, OLD ANCHORS, LEAD PIPING, EMPTY DRUMS, TINS, AND BOTTLES, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon the above mentioned goods.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th March, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

SPECIAL
FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS

The Great Mythological Picture

RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

ADAPTED FROM MAHABHARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.

IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE

See it on the Screen of

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March, IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.

Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.

The fourth Sensational instalment of The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.

The Mysterious Pearl

A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus of love.

RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night VIDYAHARANA.

Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon) SWAYAMWAR.

Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd. presents the New

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

IN

"COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN"

Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY THURSDAY AT 6-30.

The World Famous Polish Violinist

PREMYSLAV
PREMYSLAV
PREMYSLAV

Booking at ROSE & Co., UPTO 5 p. m.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES LTD.

To-day at, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

"THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

OUR SURPRISE SERIAL

"THE GREAT REWARD"

featuring

FRANCIS FORD

and

ELLA HALL.

THIS WEEK FINAL EPISODES

COMING! COMING!!

THE EVIL EYE

This serial was shown incomplete by the late Star Cinema, which will be shown from the beginning at

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

This Week

THE THIRD INSTALMENT

of

The Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time:—

To-day (Wednesday) 2 shows:—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.

Thursday and Friday 4 shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) five shows:—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

Present

Double programme for Holi Holidays

3rd INSTALMENT

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 7, 8, 9.

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AND

EDITH JOHNSON

AND

"SUBHADRA-HARAN"

(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—SECOND WEEK.

The most sensational wild animal serial

THE JUNGLE GODDESS

Masterpiece serial

4 to 6 episodes into six Reels

Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co.

PATHE:—GAZETTE.—Comic

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Price as Usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR" BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR will be shortly staged UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

on

Saturday 10th March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

Turungachya Darat.

Sunday 11th March 1923 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Satteche Gulam.

MILITARISM AT MHOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to give a proper place to the accompanying letter in your widely circulated paper.

I was ordered to remove within 48 hours when I had gone there to see my mother who is seriously ill at the age of 80. etc.

Mhow.

In the Office of the Officer Commanding Mhow.

Order under Section 216 (1) of the Cantonment Code 1912, as amended by Gazette of India Notification No. 1139 dated 1st July 1922.

Whereas, Major General C.B.L. Clery C.B., General Officer Commanding Mhow Cantonment, think it expedient to make an order under Section 216 (1) Cantonment Code 1912 as amended by Notification No. 1139 of the "Gazette of India" 1922 against you, Bhagwan Dass, son of Panna Lall, you having been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment under Section 131, Indian Penal Code for tampering with the loyalty of Indian troops in Mhow and you, having had a reasonable opportunity, having failed to show cause why the order should not be made, I hereby direct that you remove yourself from the Cantonment within 48 hours, and I prohibit you from re-entering the Cantonment without the permission in writing from the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

(Sd.) Major-General
General Officer Commanding Mhow.

Mhow
15-1-23.

Yours Etc.
BHAGWAN DASS.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT BENARES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Mar 5.

The Educational Conference at Benares held under the chairmanship of Babu Bhagwandas has been now sitting for the last ten days. Sjt. Rajagopalachar and party paid it a short visit before leaving on an extensive tour. There is healthy attempt on the part of the delegates who have during their teaching work been into grips with hard facts and difficulties to reconcile the opposing views. A very animated discussion arose in framing the elementary or primary, the preparatory or secondary and the specialized or higher courses. The question was whether Hindustani should replace English as the only medium of instruction in the higher courses. Principal Puntambekar pointed out that the mother tongue should be the vehicle of instruction all through and that replacement of English by Hindi would retard the growth of vernaculars. The Bengali delegates thoroughly welcomed this view. It was agreed that Hindi must find a place largely in the secondary courses, a *Lingua Indica*, but that it must not be the medium of instruction in the higher courses. Bhai Parmanand from the Punjab energetically vindicated the opposite view.

In the courses under preparation Technical instruction is finding an important place and the proposal for attachment of work shops to National educational institutions has found unanimous acceptance. Sjt. C. V. Vaidya, the Vice-Chancellor of the Maharashtra Tilak Vidyapith, attended the Conference along with the Mahratta journalist Professor S. M. Paranjpe and gave an account of the National education work at Poona.

As regards English the general opinion is to allow its teaching only as one of the Modern Languages, but the keenest discussion has arisen about the introduction of *Madhab* or religion in national schools. The advocates of Islamic culture are strong on its insistence in the schools from the earliest stages. Among the Hindu delegates there are varieties of opinion. Some advocate only the teaching of morals as in Japan, others the establishment of chairs of Theology in the higher stages. But the general feeling is that some kind of religious teaching must be imparted. The conference is proceeding.

Digitized by [illegible] financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GOOD FITTER for Cards and Speeds Salary up to Rs. 125. SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, Akola.
A 15883

WANTED—INSTRUCTOR of Electricity with sufficient knowledge of theory and practical work. Pay Rs. 80-5-100. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL V.D.J.H. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, LAHORE.
A. 15881.

WANTED—A HINDOO, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. to conduct a well-going local dispensary. Apply stating terms and reference to Box No. 9112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6694

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable of estimating and undertaking independently house wiring installations, repairs to Electrical machinery, erection of power-house plants, and supervising workshop. None but really experienced hands need apply. Applicants to call personally at The "DRAKA" ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R6714

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERK'S WORK, DISPATCHING, FILING TYPING—in fact any work required by Hindu in great need, with bedridden wife. Six months unemployed. Asks help in the name of charity. Reply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HINDU with 13 years' experience in Accounts, Correspondence, Typewriting and Shipping work seeks EMPLOYMENT. Please apply Box No. 9122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6724

WANTED—TUITIONS for English and Gujrati by a lady Matric, who has long experience of teaching. Apply Box No. 9111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6689

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—PREMISES in Fort for a printing press, with an area of about 7,000 square feet on ground floor for machinery and 5,000 square feet on 1st floor for offices, with D.C. as motive power. Replies with particulars should be addressed to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". Medows Street.

WANTED—A HINDU DOCTOR requiring DISPENSARY PREMISES in mercantile locality. Apply Box No. 9124, care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R6730

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A well situated BUNGALOW on the Nepean Road. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6709B

TO LET—An up-to-date GODOWN (100 x 80 x 16) at the junction of Baboola Tank and Jail Roads, near the Docks. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6709A

TO LET in Fort, Ground floor for Office or SHOW-ROOM purposes. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60 Forbes St., Fort.
C R6699B

TO LET—A well furnished UPPER FLAT on the Cuffe Parade to a careful tenant. Apply to K. B. DOCTOR, 60, Forbes St., Fort.
C R6699A

TO LET—Single and double rooms most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

TO BE LET—For immediate occupation, a SHOP 12ft by 18ft on Tram Line between Poibowdi and Lal Baug. Rent Rs. 70 only. A rare opportunity. For further particulars apply sharp to Box No. 9118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6706

POONA—TO LET—"MINA VILLE", well furnished on Bund Koregaon Road. All modern conveniences. For particulars Apply Box No. 9033, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
C R6471

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.

SPORTS.

DIVIDENDS!

THE following are a few of the big ones paid on RACING EXPERT'S

SELECTIONS

ROCK DEW, Rs. 514; RESIDENT, Rs. 301; MANDARIN, Rs. 157; MALABAR, Rs. 113; SOUTHERN BEAUTY, Rs. 106; RIGHT ROYAL, Rs. 317; WHISPERING, Rs. 219; YELLOW SILK, Rs. 157; PLYMOUTH ROCK, Rs. 155; RESIDENT, Rs. 101.

He hopes to add to the list with his SPECIAL SELECTIONS next Saturday. Write now to Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
S R66709

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS by CAPT. NEMO. For this last Meeting, Saturday, 10th March, 1923. 3 WINNERS and 4 PLACES, only will be given ALSO 1 GOOD FLUKE for Rs. 5. Try your last chance. Don't fail. Available Saturday morning 10-0 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, behind ROSE & CO., Fort.
S R6722

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 14th Extra Meeting. Profit 274½ per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred. Tips Rupees ten. Address L. E. L. K. King, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED—New or secondhand small LATHE. Price and particulars to Box No. 9123, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R6726

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

WANTED.—ENGINES 300 to 500 I. H. P. Condensing and Lancashire boilers 150 to 180 lbs Pressure. Immediately write to or see between 4 to 6 p. m. RANCHHODDAS ANANDIDAS, 400, Kalbadevi.
K R6719

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE from Stock, at Sacrifice prices, best French make new 3½ Tons MOTOR LORRIES. Extremely reliable, built to stand hard work and rough handling, cheap on petrol, especially fit for Motor Bus Services. Facilities of payments. Apply to:—COMPAGNIE GENERALE FRANCAISE, Post Box 552, Bombay.
JA 15907

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—General Collections of 3,000 different stamps; not made up of the cheapest varieties and containing many good items and sets. Price Rs. 50 each. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
15867

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INDIAN STUDENT.—(An illustrated magazine for boys in High Schools and Intermediate Colleges in India). Ten issues a year. First issue in April, 1923. Annual subscription Rs. 3 payable in advance. Special 'CONCESSION to BONA FIDE students, schools, colleges, libraries, clubs, associations and students' societies, Rs 2 payable in advance *before the 15th March*, 1923. Excellent medium for advertisement. Apply to the MANAGER, Empire Press 44, Hewett Road, ALLAHABAD.
M R6731

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Anditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati B.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH.

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P or As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salphia. (HOWRAH.)

P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. P. P. Charges As. 4.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A FIRM situated in an excellent business centre, desires to receive various goods on consignment account to be kept for show in their attractive show room. Sound security. Business guaranteed. Apply sharp Box No. 9121, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6723

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
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Bombay.

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FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on FRIDAY, the 23rd of March, 1923, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1922.
2. To pass a resolution regarding the late Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Hony. Treasurer and Trustee of the Institute.
3. To appoint six Directors, in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers, for the current year.
4. To elect two Auditors for 1923.
5. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee on the subject of preventing non-members making use of the Institute Hall.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th March, 1923.
C15908

NOTICE.

LORD REAY LECTURE SERIES.

DR. V. K. DONGRE, M.B., B.S., (Bom.), Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1922-23, will deliver his second lecture on Monday the 12th March, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. in the Pathological Laboratory of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Lt.-Col. R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., presiding.

The subject will be:—
"The Treatment of Intestinal Parasites with special reference to Amoebiasis and Ankylostomiasis."

All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B.B.S., (Lond) Major, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
C15903

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1923, at 10-45 a.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Director's Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1922.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 29th March, 1923, both days inclusive.

Bombay 26th February, 1923.
C.15905.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "KOBUN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office with'n one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
(FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION.)

CENTRAL COTTON AND STOCK AGENCY have commenced working in the name and style of "VIRJEE LAXMIDAS" at 460-62, Shaikh Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar, from Wednesday, the 7th inst. Henceforth, the firm of Messrs. Virjee Laxmidas is responsible for all assets and liabilities of Central Cotton and Stock Agency.
R6728

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY.

PAPER AND PRINTING MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

WE beg to announce that we have removed our office to MANGALDAS ROAD, Shop No. 26 of Princess Street Cloth Market Building and in future all inquires, Correspondence etc., should be forwarded to our new address.
R6728

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 20th day of March 1923 for

I—The supply of Stationery during the year 1923-24.
II—The supply of Drawing Materials during the year 1923-24.
III—Watering certain trees.

Forms of tender may on payment of Rs. each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen by the Tenderers during office hours. The rates to be tendered should be only for the samples that may be seen in the Engineer's Office, as substitution of any other quality will not be allowed.

Forms of tender for item III may be obtained on payment of Rs. 1 from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 each for items I and II and Rs. 50 for item III to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust,
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
5-3-1923.
TA. C.15901.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1923, for works in the construction of Reinforced Concrete Chawls for the Poor at Love Lane.

2. Form of Contract, specification, etc, may, on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one thousand to be paid to the Chief Engineer of the Board in cash, or public 6½ per cent. Government Loans of the face value of Rupees one thousand seven hundred, or other public securities of the market value equivalent to Rs. 1,000 each, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
6th March, 1923.
TA. C.15904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

(LOADING CONTRACT OF GOODS AT WADI BANDAR.)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of labour for loading outward goods of all description at this Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bandar.

Tenders must be submitted in forms to be obtained at the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 per form.

Tenders in sealed covers marked "Tender for loading Contract at Wadi Bandar Goods Depot" must be delivered at the Chief Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on or before the 15th March 1923.

A deposit of Rs. 100 in cash must accompany each tender and this deposit will be forfeited if the tender is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the decision in regard to his tender.

The conditions of the Contract will be attached to the tender form.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1923.
TA C15911

TENDERS.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on 16th March, 1923, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Matunga, for the work of excavation for pipe sewers on Kingsway in Naigaum Scheme 60.

Each tender is to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case any tender is withdrawn or the successful tenderer refuses to sign the Contract.

Detailed information about the works and also regarding specification and conditions of contract can be had at the Scheme Sub-Engineer's Office, near the Kohinoor Mills Chawls.

Forms of tender can be obtained in the Chief Engineer's Office at Matunga, King's Circle, on payment of Re. 1 at that office.

Tenders should be addressed to the Chief Engineer and marked ("Tenders for drainage work in Naigaum Scheme.")

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Bombay Improvement Trust.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga, (Bombay 19.)
5-3-1923.
T.A. 15902.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1096 E1059
5-3-23. 1-3-23.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JACKERIA HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a bachelor and a Hawker, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SIDICK HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant and brother of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundder and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15900

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 133 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of January, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rrl. 5, 7 and 8 and O.VIII, 19, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HAYTER WALKER AND CO., LTD., a Company incorporated in England, having their Registered office, situate at No. 13, Victoria Street in the City of Westminster. ...Plaintiffs

vs.

NAZARALLY SHAMSOODIN, a Merchant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above-named plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim is that the Defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2023-14-0 as per ex. "H" mentioned in the plaint with further interest at 6 per cent. thereon from the 6th day of November 1922 till judgment with interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment and the costs of the suit and all further sums by way of exchange and re-exchange as may have to be incurred by the plaintiffs that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of March, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 19th day of January 1923.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15899

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears that Government have published the text of a Bill "to make better provision to prevent the adulteration of articles of food and the sale of such adulterated articles."

I do not know whether a similar provision has been made for the prevention of articles of drink and the sale of such adulterated articles. Perhaps Government has done so. But I fear no provision has been made to prevent the adulteration of toddy, liquors and spirits and for the sale of such adulterated stuffs, for, if that was the case, we should have heard of actions being taken against the offenders. I think it is an undeniable fact that the drinks mentioned are generally adulterated and that they are dangerous to health. The vast majority of drinkers is made up of the poor and the the stuffs they use to satisfy their thirst or craving are deleterious.

I trust these few lines will attract the notice of the powers that be.—Yours, etc.,
JOHN D'SOUZA.

Versova, March 5.

"IS SWARAJ ESTABLISHED?"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In an editorial note published yesterday, under the heading "Is Swaraj Established?", you have quoted a letter from Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rockey of Poona. I would like here, to draw your attention to some two sentences occuring therein, which misrepresent non-cooperation as preached by Mahatmaji. The sentences are (1) 'Non-cooperation means "nothing to do with your ill-wishers' " (2) "Why should you have any *sympathy* with those, who never have even an inclination to treat you fairly?" What is conveyed in these sentences, is not only inconsistent with, but in direct opposition to the principles of Mahatma's non-cooperation.

The first sentence evidently refers to individuals. As non-cooperators, we non-cooperate with a system, with an evil, but not with an individual, although he is a doer of the evil. The second sentence asks us not to have "any sympathy with those who never have even an inclination to treat you fairly."

"Not only sympathy but love for one's enemies"—so is preached by Mahatmaji. We cannot forget the last injunction of his to put the Englishmen and Moderates at ease. Can it be carried out without "sympathy" or love? Our non-cooperation is with a system, and as such one may non-cooperate with, say, Lord Reading, as the official, held as the head and apart of the preset unpopular system of Govt., but to Lord Reading as a man, as a part of humanity, one can without hesitation render social service if necessary. Mahatmaji very often said thus.

I hope, my objection to the sentences have been made clear.—Yours, etc.,
MANILAL VADILAL CONTRACTOR.

LADY LLOYD AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

H.E. Lady Lloyd paid recently a visit to the St. Joseph's Convent at Bandra, where she was accorded a very cordial welcome by the mother Superior and the nuns of the Convent and the pupils. An address was also presented to which Her Excellency made a suitable reply in which she expressed her satisfaction at the educational and physical progress of the School children. As a mark of her appreciation the children are going to have a holiday some day next week.

TRAIN EXAMINER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At the instance of Mr. Sloane, Superintendent, Watch and Ward Department, G. I. P. Railway, the Thana police have arrested a young Parsi train examiner, named Kaikushroo Ruttonji Mudi, of Tembi Street, in Thana, the charge against him being that he used systematically by fraudulent means to come into possession of railway tickets used and delibered by passengers at their destination and then sell them again to other would-be passengers. When arrested, it is alleged that a number of incriminating tickets were found in possession of the accused.

The Hindus at a public meeting assembled in Mangalore yesterday memorialised the Governor and the Chief Minister of Madras Government stating their alarm at their intention of the Government to rush into passing the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill.—(A.P.)

The High Court Bar gave a farewell entertainment last evening to Mr. Batten, retiring Judicial Commissioner. The function was largely attended. Mr. Batten responded and emphasised upon his Indian leanings from his boyhood.—(A.P.)

Commenting on the budget of the Government of India the "Daily Gazette" says:—"This is, not in our opinion time for increasing the tax on salt, not that such increase would bear heavily on the people but its political effort would be injurious in the extreme. Therefore we trust that the legislature will throw out the proposal."—(A. P.)

SUCCESSFUL & PROFITABLE RACING

WHAT TO DO:

Write your name and address clearly on an Inland Telegram Form and put Rs. 1/8 in stamps on it (express Telegraphic Rate) and post it to BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, Bombay so as to reach by the evening before the Race Day at the latest.

On the morning of the Race Day you will receive a telegram giving you THREE CERTAIN WINNERS.

In return for this service, you must send the next day to Mr. Jones the odds paid by the Tote, for win only, to Rs. 5, by crossed cheque. Money Orders or Cash will not be accepted.

BILLY JONES, P. O. Box 759, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	750
" " Imports	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar 6.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
March	16.22+2
April	—
May	16.11+1
June	—
July	15.89+1
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	14.62—2
Nov.	14.40—3
Dec.	—
Jan.	14.12—3
February	—
Egyptians	—
May	..
July	17.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Months.	To-day's Prices
Mar.	16.15—5
April	16.09—5
May	15.95—5
June	15.95—3
July	15.81—3
Aug.	15.47—3
Sept.	15.09—6
Oct.	14.59—5
Nov.	14.33—5
Dec.	14.22—3
Jan.	14.10—5
Feb.	14.05—5

Tone:—quiet Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar. 6.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9.00
" "	Fully Good	9.40
" "	Fine	9.80
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.85
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine	11.85
M. G. Broach	Good	13.05
" "	Fully Good	13.45
" "	Fine	13.85
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	17.00—5
April	17.25unch
May	17.80+5
June	17.85+10
July	17.80+10
August	17.80+5
September	17.90+5
October	17.90unch
November	18.00+5
Dec.	18.05+8
Jan.	18.10+11

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York Tone:—Quiet

Mid. Americans Spot quiet		16.66
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakes		17.60
New York, 11 a.m.	May	30.63
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29.99
	Oct.	28.88
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	30.19
	July	26.40

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Futures at New York	May	30.87+10
	July	30.16+7
	Oct.	27.00+7
	Dec.	26.54+9

Liverpool, Mar. 6.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	16.15—5
	May	16.05—5
	July	15.85—3
	Oct.	14.59—5

London, Mar. 6.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/4 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4-8-0 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		25,000
" Exports to Great Britain		1,000
" " to Continent		4,000
Futures at New York	May	30.87+10
" " "	July	30.16+7
" " "	Oct.	27.00+7
" " "	Dec.	26.54+9
Spot Cotton at New York		31.00+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.75unch
Futures at New Orleans	May	30.43+13
" " "	July	29.96+13
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		13
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		67 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 6.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 3-4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/4
" " 2 months hence	32
Closing tone of silver	India bazaars buying steady.
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 3 day Market loans	1 1/2

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 5/8
Hongkong	118
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	5 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90 1/8+1
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 5/16+1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	58+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	
(Sterling Loan)	65 7/8 "
Govt. Securities 3%	56 5/8 "
5 per cent Indian Loan	£ 112 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, Mar, 6.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44/6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Sellers	44/3
Australian Mar-Apl. Seliers	47/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl.	28 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6

Tone:—Inactive.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED. Real Bold Mar.-Apl. Hanburg Value Tending	—
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl. Sellers	£ 18 3/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Sellers;	£ 9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Quoted firmly held	£ 18 3/4

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June.-July, Sellers	25 /9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June.-July. Sellers	26/1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June.-July Sellers	26/1 1/2
Fine Cuban Sugar Mar.-Apr. Sellers	26/6

Tone:—

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	16 3/8
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 3/4
Tone:—Dull.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/3

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 75 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 72 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 93
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 7.

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 10 points in New York futures and a drop of 5 points in Liverpool. New York market declined early on long liuidation but later improved on Commission Houses buying. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th March (12-15 a.m.) as under:—

"Heavy liquidation May well taken by trade. We think advance will continue. We approve of buying."

Messrs. Breul & Co's Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson cable under yesterday's date (4-50 p.m.) as under:—

"Whilst caution distinctly necessary at existing levels, position extremely strong. We see no reason to expect any material setback."

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 576½. At the opening Marwari jobbers were buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 578. Selling at this level by Marwari operators on account Japanese Houses, and Offices caused the market to give way to Rs. 572½. From this the prices again improved to Rs. 576½ on buying by a Japan House and Commission Houses and the quotation at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 576. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 593 and gradually declined to Rs. 588. The values improved to Rs. 592 on buying by offices. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 518 and gradually went down to Rs. 515 on selling by Marwari operators and a Japan House. The prices again touched Rs. 518 which was the rate at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal March was Rs. 439 whilst May Rs. 447 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady with a fairly good demand by Exporters and local millwalas.

The market at Colaba opened for F G M G Broach April/May at Rs. 575½, touching Rs. 574½, advanced to Rs. 576 on buying by offices and closed firm at Rs. 575.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Fine M G Oomra Berar 1,200 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 100 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 500 bales.
F G M G Bengal 100 bales.
Total tenders are as under:—
Fine M G Oomra Berar 2,400 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 1 400 bales.
Fine M G Oomra Central Provinces No. 2 700 bales.
F G M G Bengal 400 bales.
Total 4,900 bales.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Mar, 7.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	—	575
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	—	591
F. G. Bengal	Maron	—	437
F. G. Bengal	May	—	445
Fine Oomra	March	—	517

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

March 7.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 12 to 9 points up.

We have received the following cable dated the 6th inst. from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

"Selling on Southern Products estimate 10,4 per cent. increase in acreage, rains reported throughout the belt. Better Manchester. New York, speculative longs taking profits early: market advanced on Commission houses buying."

Another of our New York friends in their cable dated the 6th inst. state as below:—

"We look for higher prices. We favour buying July."

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May	—	576
F. G. Broach	July-Aug.	—	591
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March	—	438
F. G. Bengal	May	—	445
Fine M. G. Oomra	March	—	518
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June	—	580

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	474	459	439	424
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	537	522	507	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	567	552	537	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	552	537	522	—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE. MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 7th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 3 6
Century per lb.	1 3 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 3 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 3 6
Phoenix	1 3 6
Pearl	1 3 6
Mancrji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Balsi)	1 3 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 6
Longcloth X quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb	..
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Satins—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 1 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per p'cce	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs:—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 1923.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/16
Bank Demand	1-4 3/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 13/32
Yes Demand	500
American Dollars	347
Hongkong Dollars	174
Shanghai	242
Japan	153 1/2
Singapore	175 1/2

Market steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Mar. 1923

Cotton	19240	Bales
Wheat	5,481	Cwts
Linseed	16,127	"
Rapeseed	1,511	"
Gingellyseed	28,19	"
Poppyseed	45	"
Groundnuts	18031	"
Castorseed	730	"
Rice	5506	"
Myrabolams	4040	"
Cottonseed	40,173	"
Mowraseed	2687	"
Gram	1060	"
Jawar	2272	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	891	"
Coal	5939	Tons.

2 Days Total.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 6th Mar. 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	7 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	—
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	—
Teelseed Black	69 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	18 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	73 8 0	—
Mowraseed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	30 0 0	—
Castorseed	61 0 0	12 4 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	38 0 0	5 9 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat May	7 6 3	
Linseed May	13 5 9	

COUNCIL BILLS.

A Press Communique states:—

The Secretary of State for India has announced that there will be no sale of Council Bills during next week.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

March 7.

	Rs.
Bars gold ready	24-15-0
Bars gold forward	24-15-7
Bars gold 2nd settlement	24-15-3
Bars silver ready	80-12-0
Bars silver 1st settlement	8.-12-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement	81-3-0

EXCHANGE.

	Rs.
B. C. Rate—	
Bank's selling T T	1/4 5/32
Bank's selling D D	1/4 3/16
On London—	
Bank's selling T T,	1/4 3/16
Bank's selling D D,	1/4 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A,	1/4 13/32
Bank's buying T T.	1/4 1/4
Bank's buying D D,	1/4 9/32
Tone of Exchange:—Steady.	
On Paris—	
Bank's selling D D, Frcs	500
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs	541
Bank's buying D D, Frcs	530
On Japan—	
Bank's selling T T,	152 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P.	147 1/2
On Hongkong—	
Bank's selling D D,	174
On Shanghai—	
Bank selling D D,	242
On Singapore—	
Bank's selling D D,	175 1/2
On New York—	
Bank's selling D D,	319
London gold ready, sh.	88-0
London silver ready, d.	32-4
London silver forward, d.	32-0

Tone of Silver—Quiet and Steady, Indian bazar bought and sold Continent sold, China Banks stopped buying.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars	4.69 13/16
French Exchange—Frcs.	77.10
Swiss Exchange—Frcs.	25.20
Belgium Exchange—Frcs.	88.30
Italian Exchange—Liras	98.00
German Exchange—Marks	105,000
Prague Exchange—Kroas	..

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 per cent Paper	59
5 per cent War Loan	84 4
4 per cent. Terminable Loan	98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan	78
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928	100/14
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926	100/8
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932	101
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935	104
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974.	68
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930	95
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974	68
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49,	95
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1930	68

SHARES.

Market closed quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial	1285	India	94
Central	33	Tata Bank	14/8
and Eastern	75		

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance	2340	Alliance	210
Birla Mills	57/8	By-Cotton	820
By-Dyeing	1012/8	Bradbury	780
Century	615	Central India	2920
Colaba Land	1750	Cocia	175
Crescent	317/8	Edward Sassoon	380
Fazulbhoy	1000	Gokak	180
Ind-Bleaching	217/8	Ind-Malwa	670
Jamshed Mfg.	310	Kastoorchand	355
Khatao	365	Kohinoor	1650
Madhowji	310	Mathuradas	450xd
M. Petit	3675	Meyer Sasoon	280
Morarji	5050	New Great	572/6
New City	510	Pabani	545
Pearls	772/8	Phoenix	735
Shapurji	191/4	Simplex	477/8
Standard	1890	Swan	830
Swadeshi	3040	Tata Mill	670
Vishnu Cotton	1850		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock	375	B. Burma	432/8
B. Burma N.I.	125/8xd	B. Tramway	103/12
Bt. Burma pet	5/10	B. Steam	147/8
Bundi Cement	24/8	Ind. Cement	180
Katni Ord	177/8	Katni Defd.	820
New India	18	Shivrajpur	32
Tata Iron Ord.	47/8	Tata Iron Defd.	140
Tata Hydro	710	Tata Oil	35
Scindia Steam	9/12		

MILL STORES.

March 6.

The quotations are:—
Heads—Rs. 1/35/0 (upward tendency)
Reeds—Rs. 0/5/0
Roller cloth—Rs. 8/12/0 (16 oz)
Roller cloth—Rs. 9/12/0 (quite scarce)
Sizing flannel—Rs. 4/8/0—Rs. 5.
Clearer cloth—Rs. 4/12/0
Bandings—Rs. 1/2/0.
Fillets—Rs. 0/14/0
Ropes—Rs. 1/15/0.
Slubbing Bobbins—Rs. 28
Roving Bobbins—Rs. 27
Warper Bobbins—Rs. 80 to Rs. 87
Conical Bobbin—Rs. 6/8 (5in. Varnished)
Ring Enamelled Bobbin—Rs. 11/4/0
Ring Enamelled Bobbin—Rs. 20 (Wilson)
The general tone of the market is dull. Inquiries are also comparatively very poor.

CHEMICALS.

March 6.

The quotations are as under:—
Salt Aniline—Rs. 0/8/6.
Salt Epsom Rs. 4.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/8/0.
Soda Caustic 98 per cent. Rs. 29.
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent. Rs. 20.
Soda Bichromate Rs. 45.
Soda Hydrosulphide Rs. 1/12.
Soda Washing Rs. 8.
Soda Silicate Rs. 11.
Potash Chlorate Rs. 6/4/3.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 54.
Chloride Magnesium, Rs. 4/6.
Chloride Zinc Rs. 35, 45.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 50 (quite uncertain.)
Brown sugar lead Rs. 35.
Chrome alum Rs. 30.
Sulphate alumina Rs. 12.

COLOURS.

March 7.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 120/130 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Benzo purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Delta purpurine Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta crystals Rs. 8 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 6 per lb.
Nigrosene crystals Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine crystals Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.
Sulpher black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Mar. 7.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	567-8	570	—	567-8
Colaba	—	—	—	1750
Crescent	382-8	—	—	380
Kohinoor	1665	1675	1630	1650
Nagpore Ordy.	2945	—	2900	2925
New Great	580	—	562-8	567-8
Pearl	775	780	760	767-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	740
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	820
Bombay Dyeing	1080	1097-12	1050	1070
Sir Shapoorji	195	—	190	192-8
Simplex	485	—	475	477-8
Swan	—	—	—	815
Swadeshi	3070	—	3025	3035
Century	610	—	605	615
Alcock	—	—	—	370
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	167-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	170
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	90
Tata Steel Defd.	145	—	—	140
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	45
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	435
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	125
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	147-8
Bombay Electric Tramway.	102-8	—	—	103-12
Central India Mining	—	—	—	25
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	32

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	m.
St	10	m 4 19	25 8	10	m 10 53	1 7.
		17 50	25 11		..	..
S	11	m 5 37	24 8	11	m 0 22	20 19
		19 23	25 11		12 21	18 3
M	5	m 0 33	30 2	5	m 6 42	15 1
		12 53	29 5		18 49	15 7
W	6	m 1 9	29 11	6	m 7 20	15 5
		S 31	24 9		3 6	19 11
T	13	m 21 32	28 11	13	m 14 40	18 2
		14 28	28 5		20 21	17 2
Th	8	m 2 36	28 1	8	m 8 55	16 0
		15 25	27 6		21 18	19 2
F	9	3 23	28 11	9	m 9 43	16 15
		16 26	26 7		22 32	2 4

(Continued from column 6.)

raw, G K Kaisha; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, H Surajmal.

S S Rangoon Maru for Osaka:—300 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Rangoon Maru for Shanghai:—1200 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bamanji; 265 bales Indian cotton raw, G Karanji; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, H Surajmal; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey.

S S Koban Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian cotton raw, G Dossa; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, C Bamanji; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N Manilal; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1600 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Kobe:—700 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Mitsuki Maru for Yokkaichi:—1100 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 6.

S S Risaldar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison:—66 cwts Manila rope, 38 kegs 8 drums chocolate, 580 kegs white paint, 286 kegs red paint, 51 kegs black paint, 66 kegs 24 drums green paint, 20 kegs Mogul colour paint, 206 kegs white zinc paint, 153 kegs red lead dry; 16 drums black varnish, 10 drums disinfectant, 474 bags betelnuts, 150 cases biscuits, 19 cases lubricating oil, 335 bales sacking, 2523 bales gunnies, 186 bales jute twine, 58 bales jute canvas.

From Madras:—100 bales cotton, 60 bags gum.

From Tuticorin:—65 bales cotton.

From Ponani:—1481 bags cocoanuts, 40 jottas coir rope.

From Badegara:—606 bags copra, 339 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry:—1105 bags cocoanuts, 712 bags copra.

From Cannanore:—6056 bags cocoanuts.

S S Moji Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—38 cases silk goods, 200 cases biscuits.

From Tokyo:—30 cases lion tooth powder, 44 cases confectioneries, 45 cases 25 bales large cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—197 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—8 cases horn combs, 252 bales cotton yarn, 1108 bales cotton sheeting, 40 bales cotton drill, 160 bales cotton shirting, 80 bales grey cotton drill, 25 bales grey cotton shirting, 120 cases safety match, 250 casks red lead.

From Kobe:—21 cases spun silk yarn, 54 cases porcelain, 145 cases safety match, 25 packages sulphur crystal, 25 bales large cotton yarn, 430 bales cotton sheeting, 57 bales grey cotton sheeting, 15 cases striped cotton drill, 100 cases dried ginger, 100 cases refined camphor.

From Hongkong:—10 cases cotton sacks, 24 cases tea, 2750 bags refined sugar.

From Shanghai:—259 pieces silver bars, 190 bales cotton sheeting, 27 barrels congo red.

From Singapore:—279 bags betel nuts, 10 cases gum benjamin, 364 bundles rattan.

From Penang:—54 bags befel nuts, 21 bags pearl sago, 153 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—60 bales 25 bundles empty gunnies, 9 bags copra.

S S Mitsuki from Sourabaya, Agents Y K K Kaisha:—20932 bags white sugar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 7.

S S Bahrein, Constantine, Jeddah.
S S Ferrara, McAlhan, Abadan.
S S Stathis, Thomas, Freemantle.
S S Koban Maru, Sugita, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances:—

Steamer Cranefield, Wright, Colombo.
Steamer Bamora, Halls, Busrah.
Steamer Trifels, Oltmann, Hamburg.
Steamer Nile, McAdam, New York.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.
Steamer Clan Colquhom for Liverpool.

S S Bahrein:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bahrein, 1102 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ferrara:—The Turner Morrison Company's steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain McAlhan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with liquid fuel oil.

S S Stathis:—The steamer Stathis, 3292 tons, Captain G Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Freemantle with a cargo of wheat.

S S Koban Maru:—The O S K Company's steamer Koban Maru, 3833 tons, Captain H Sugita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Cranefield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cranefield, 3212 tons, Captain J S Wright, sailed yesterday from harbour for Colombo with ballast.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain C J Halls, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trifels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Trifels, 3768 tons, Captain Oltmann, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Nile:—The Volkart Brothers' steamer Nile, 5260 tons, Captain McAdam, sailed yesterday from harbour for New York with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, March 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Ct Yokohama, 4720, M'Goa, 10/3, K N & Co.
2 China, 4161, London, 17/3, M M & Co.
3 City of Nagpur, 6289, K'chi, 10/3, K N & Co.
4 Sturmfels, 3430, K'chi, 16/3, Graham & Co.
5 Devanha 4785, London, 10/3, M M & Co.
7 Frienfels, 3741, N.F., 10/3, Graham & Co.
10 Nile 5240, New York 6/3 Volkart Bros.
11 Anglo-Egyptian 4640 Barcelona N.F. Graham and Co.
12 Kondekerk 3633, Calcutta, 10/3, E D Sassoon and Co.
14 Trifels 3768 Karachi 7/3 Graham & Co.
15 Aquilcia 4201 Trieste 15/3 L Triestino Co.
15 Nurtureton 4485 Hull 17/3 S S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

P Indo Maru 3559 Kobe 13/3 O E Kaisha.
6 Vindelia 2698, Liverpool, 7/3 Graham & Co.
10 & 11 Cranfield, 3213 N.F., 10/3 M M & Co.
12 & 13 Shushtar 1718, P. Gulf, N.F. H. S. Shushtary & Co.

PRINCES' DOCK.

C I R Ariosto 2768 K'chi 13/3 J Finlay and Co.
A Mitsuki Maru, 2713, Kobe, N.F., N Y Kaisha
B Orina 3525, Calcutta, 10/3, M M & Co.
D & E Rangoon Maru, 3638, Japan, 16/3, N Y Kaisha.
F Gogra, 3151, K'chi, N.F., M M & Co.
G Warora, 1336, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Kura 1521 P. Gulf, 5/3, S Wallace & Co.
N Sangola, 3329, N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
N. Cl. Ogilvy, 3736 C Ports, 2/3, J. Finlay and Co.
P Rajput 3615 Calcutta 15/3 T M and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 7.

S S Devanha for London:—2 bales sheep skin, Meyer Nissim; 2 bales lamb skin, Thos. Cook; 7 cases pigs bristles, Grindlay; 205 cwts cloves, L Ebrahimji; 350 cwts kismiss, M Shamji; 500 cwts kardi oil cakes, M Somji; 125 cwts capsicums, E Virji.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 191 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasu.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—600 bales Indian cotton raw, R D Tata; 3000 cwts white peas, E D Sassoon; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—7000 cwts gram, 7000 cwts linseed, 18600 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts mowra seed, 1000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon.

S S Trifels for Hamburg:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros: 280 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, K H Kayani.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—168 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Frienfels for Antwerp:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 50 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 55 bales clean cotton waste, C Peraj; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, Vanjhuman Bros; 440 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer.

S S Frienfels for Ghent:—50 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, B Cursondas.

S S Frienfels for Genoa:—224 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros: 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 220 bales clean cotton waste, C Peraj; 1000 cwts castor seed, 3560 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 2062 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer; 200 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbell.

S S Glenardle for Dunk

KENYA PROBLEM.

PROPOSALS OF COLONIAL OFFICE.

SEGREGATION TO BE ABANDONED.

The following are the proposals of the Colonial Office regarding Kenya:—

Common electoral roll for all British subjects and protected persons possessing qualifications to be afterwards prescribed and of twenty-one years of age. Either the complete census or a test census to be taken with a view to determining a method of adjusting the qualifications which will result approximately in ten per cent of the Indian electorate. It might be necessary to adopt alternative property or educational qualification in order to obtain the required ten per cent instead of the combined qualification. But should the census show that in order to obtain the ten per cent qualification the standard would obviously be unreasonably low, reasonable standards will be laid down irrespective of the resulting percentage. The qualification to be fixed in time to enable arrangement to be made for the Indian Electorate to vote at the general election in March next. All European voters, whether possessing the new qualifications or not, that are now on the register will be admitted to the new register. But all applicants for registration whether European not registered under the Legislative Council Ordinance of 1919 or Indians will be required to possess these qualifications. The majority of the official members will be retained.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS.

Alternative proposals are:—Eleven elected members representing seven constituencies three returning, one member and four returning two members. In the former European candidates only are qualified for election. In the latter one European seat and one Indian seat i. e., giving seven European members to four Indians. The suggestion has been put forward that there should be twelve elected members representing four constituencies each to return three members (or three returning three and one returning two). One seat in every constituency to be Indian and the rest to be European, making eight European members to four Indians.

It is agreed that the Indians in Municipalities must be given adequate representation on an elective basis where such representation exists already for Europeans. Detailed arrangement cannot however be settled until the despatch which is expected from the Governor is received.

NO SEGREGATION.

The existing constituencies provides for the appointment to the Executive Council of such persons of the unofficial community as the Governor may from time to time appoint. There is now one unofficial Indian member under this provision and it should be understood that that arrangement will continue. In deciding upon the fitness of persons for membership no distinction will be made between Europeans and Indians.

There should be no commercial or residential segregation on racial lines; but the Colonial Government or Municipal authorities should be empowered to impose building, sanitary and police regulations at their discretion, subject to their containing no racial discrimination as such. An announcement will be made that in existing circumstances no change in the present regulations on emigration are contemplated.

As regards highlands, the Colonial Office is not prepared for any change in the existing law and practice.

KHALIFA'S FLAG IN AMRITSAR.

HUGE MEETING OF MUSSALMANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 2.

Never before in the history of Amritsar was witnessed such a great congregation at the Khairdin's mosque to offer Juma prayers as this afternoon, Mussalmans had flocked from all parts of the city. High and low rich and poor, all had gathered at one place this afternoon to remember their God and to have a sight of the Khalifa's flag that had been brought from Turkey by Sh. Mahommed Sadiq of Amritsar. Religious crowds when found no place inside the mosque took it upon themselves to offer their prayers outside it on the sideway of the bazar by spreading their own sheets underneath their feet. Such was the height of enthusiasm. Not long ago people had begun to think that he Khilafat movement in the Punjab was dead altogether, but the gathering of to-day was an eye-opener to such followers of Dame Rumour. It was a clear evidence of the fact that genuine religious feelings are never suppressed, whether in a Sikh or a Mahommedan.

HUGE MEETING.

Immediately after the Nimaz there was an important meeting presided over by Maulana Mazhar Ali of the Punjab Provincial Khilafat Committee. After some preliminary speeches Sh. Mahommed Sadiq, Barrister of Amritsar, rose amidst loud shouts of 'Alla-ho-Akbar," and described in detail his journey to Turkey. He said that he had seen many noble men and *reises* of the place, but had never so much perspired as when he approached His Highness the Khalifat-ul-Muslimin. He was weakened and perplexed and looking at his servant had found him in the same plight. It was as if some mountain had broken on his back. But as soon as the Khalifa extended his hand with greetings devoid of any formality his weakness and perplexity were transformed into an unbounding ecstasy. He said that His Highness the Khalifa had given him a standard to be handed over to the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay and another was conferred on himself. His Highness had then sealed it and had told him to convey his message to his Indian brethren and all lovers of Islam that he was overjoyed at their affection. He sympathised with the 8 Crores of Mussalmans of this country for their faith in the Khilafat and was also grateful to them for their feeling.

KHALIFA THANKED.

At the close of this speech the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This grand meeting of the Amritsar Mussalmans feels highly obliged to His Highness the Khalifa for his granting the honour of an audience to Sheikh Mahommed Sadiq, Barrister of Amritsar and for his adding to the dignity of Amritsar by presenting the flag of honour and expresses its sincere gratitude to him."

The proceedings came to a close with a speech from the chair, which reminded the Mahommedans of their duty at the present hour.

THE PROCESSION.

At about 3-30 the same large crowd, exceeded by a still larger one waiting outside, formed into a grand procession, which was headed by three batches of Mahommedan volunteers, one of these dressed in Dark Green Khaddar uniforms styling itself as "Mahommadi Fauj", passed through the prominent bazars of the city. The parties of Volunteers sang touching songs about the sanctity of the Khilafat of Mecca, and the bravery of Kamal Pasha. Besides the huge crowd following it, men, women and children had flocked on the balconies and roofs of their houses and flowers were frequently showered along the route. All those who had an opportunity of seeing this procession seemed to be beaming with joy and filled with enthusiasm. The Khalifa's flag was held aloft throughout. The present procession far surpassed the one that was organised on the 28th when Sh. Sadiq arrived at Amritsar, and terminated at a late hour at night before the Khilafat.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

GRANT FOR INSURANCE AGAINST FODDER FAMINE.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye made a demand for a supplementary grant of two lakhs for the proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay, made up of Rs. 1,50,000 from the Indian Research Fund and Rs. 50,000 from the Government of India.

The grant was made.

The Council also granted a demand for Rs. 3,000 for a portrait of the Duke of Connaught. When the Duke was last in Bombay for the inauguration of reforms the statement stated "he had expressed a wish that a portrait of himself in view of his close connection with the Presidency should be included among the State portraits in the Presidency. The wish was granted by the Council.

The Council then made a grant of Rs. 3,92,135 under 41 Civil Works for payment to the G. I. P. Railway for the reproduction of the upstream work now done for the new bridge, down-stream, on the Sungum as it was proposed to have a new bridge.

A grant of Rs. 25,000 was made for a lift in the Small Causes Court, Bombay. The Council sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7,804 under 31 Education for Mr. Millers' pay, as Provincial Secretary Bombay Boy Scouts' Council. That was in addition to Rs. 19,280, which was "non-voted."

INSURANCE AGAINST FAMINE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then moved a demand for supplementary grant of Rs. 2,86,000 for grass depots to insure against famines.

Mr. G. K. Chitale doubted the correctness of the figures supplied of the grass stored, and said Government had not kept their promises. He asked why Government should not buy *Kadbi* when it was cheap and store it. Owing to the negligence of the Government cattle were fast disappearing from the districts. Unless the Government undertook to store fifty lakhs of *Kadbi* this year, he thought the Council should not grant the amount.

Mr. P. J. Mead also spoke, but could not be heard.

Mr. Chitale said they had done their best to get help from Government, but without result and the only course open to him was to propose to cut off this grant.

Mr. Dadabhai Desai said he had suggested that instead of importing grass from other districts at high prices it was better to purchase *Kadbi* in the district when it was cheap just after season and store it and give it to the cultivator when he got takavi grants. He wanted a substantial modification of the system of famine storage of grass. The Nawapur grass was a sort of poison and was bitterly complained against by the cultivators themselves.

The President said it was better to raise a debate on the question of general policy when the main head came for discussion.

Sir Ibrahim spoke but could not be heard.

The grant was made.

Mr. Hayward then made a demand for Police (Reserved).

Mr. Dadabhai Desai moved the omission of a grant of Rs. 50,000 for increase in the strength of Police stations investigating staff in the Bombay City by the addition of two deputy inspectors and ten sub-inspectors owing to the increase of work. There were also to be other subordinate officials. It was stated that there was an enormous amount of increase in the work of the different Police stations. The motion was lost after some discussion.

Mr. G. K. Chitale then moved the reduction of the above item by Rs. 25,000 but this motion also was thrown out.

Many other similar small grants were also discussed before they could be granted.

HIGH COURT.

TRAMWAY FARE INCREASE.

AND CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

(Before Mulla, J.)

K. F. Nariman ..... Plaintiff

vs.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation ..... Defendants.

This is a suit filed by the plaintiff to restrain the defendant Corporation from proceeding with a resolution about the increase in fares of the Bombay Tramway Company. The facts have been previously reported in these columns. The suit being fixed for hearing today was called on at about 1-30 p.m., when the Court was crowded with a large number of people who had come to watch the proceedings.

Messrs. Jinnah, B. J. Desai, V. G. Dalvi and F. B. Vachha appeared for the plaintiff.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. H. Campbell appeared for the defendants.

The defendants in their written statement contended 'inter alia' that the suit was not maintainable, that the meeting of the Corporation was properly held and that the resolution refusing the adjournment of the discussion was valid, that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case.

One of the issues raised was whether any of the following were disqualified from voting:—

(1) Meyer Nissim, (2) Dr. Master, (3) Sir T. Nariman, (4) P. J. Murzban, (5) Dr. Cursetji, (6) Mr. Currimbhai Ibrahim, (7) Mr. M. H. J. M. Chhotani and (8) Hunsraj Pragji Thakersi.

MR. JINNAH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Jinnah during the course of his opening address said that in August, 1922, the Chairman of the meeting of the Corporation held that shareholders should not take part in the discussion. These six gentlemen did not take any steps to remove their disqualification. They now say that they did it, but that was in December and January last.

Dr. Master had the shares in his name along with his wife and he says that on 22nd December, 1922, he made a gift of them to his wife and daughter.

P. C.: I am a large shareholder in the Company. Have you any objection?

Mr. Jinnah: I am also a shareholder of the Company. I have no objection to your Lordship.

Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said that Dr. Master's transfer of the shares was a mere device.

Mr. Meyer Nissim was undoubtedly a shareholder on the register. He says that he sold off on 19th November.

Dr. Cursetji is Mr. Mahaluxmivala's cousin and a brother-in-law of Dr. Master. He transferred his shares in the name of Jamshed on 23rd December, 1922, and he also holds a silver medallion.

P. C.: They are entitled to a privilege. It may not be very valuable.

Sir Temlji Nariman was an executor with two others. These three transferred the shares to the names of the other two. He still continues as a trustee.

All these transfers were attested by Mahaluxmivala.

Mr. Mohomedbhai says that the shares belonged to his father, but were transferred to him to enable him to become a director. His transfer is dated 20th December, 1922, and is attested by Mahaluxmivala.

Mr. Murzban is the editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and free passes are issued to editors of various newspapers.

Mr. Jinnah refers to Section 16 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Chhotani sold off his shares as far back as January, 1920.

After the opening address Mr. Nariman was examined as a witness. During the course of his evidence he confirmed the various statements in the plaint and said that Mr. Mahaluxmivala and Mr. Moberley of the Tramway Company were always present at the Corporation meetings, when the question was being discussed.

At the close of Mr. Nariman's evidence, Mr. Jinnah closed his case.

Sir Thomas was addressing, when the Court rose for the day.

The further hearing of the case will proceed to-day (Thursday) at 11-30 a.m.

Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Defendants' Attorneys.

APPEAL AGAINST MRS. NAIDU DISMISSED.

ELECTION OF MRS. GOKHALAY DECLARED INVALID.

At the Small Causes Court, on Tuesday, Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Chief Judge delivered judgments in the applications of Mr. R. S. Navalkar against Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Burjor S. N. Cooper against Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley praying for their disqualification at the last General Ward Election.

His Honour in delivering judgment in the first application stated that the petitioner stood test, so that he was vitally interested in unseating the first respondent and that accounted for this rather unchivalrous-looking election petition, as he were successful in it, h ewould at one bound reach a goal for which he had been verily trying at the last several elections. His objection was that she was neither a dweller nor a trader and hence neither qualified to vote nor get elected. She claims to be qualified for election as the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee occupying an Office in the "A" Ward paying Rs. 225 as rent, on 1st April 1922. Under Section 11 a person is not entitled to vote unless he was entitled on the Municipal roll nor under section 14 to be elected a councillor unless entered in the election roll as a voter of some ward. That affected a person or individual but when a body of persons or individuals was concerned the provision was made under section 19 (4) that names of such persons or individuals should be entered, and if there was any omission, the same could be remedied by the persons or individuals notifying the fact under clause 8 to the Court.

Continuing he said that there seemed to be no doubt that a representative of an association could both vote and get elected also. The petitioner's contention is that the respondent is not a tenant. She is not. She represents a tenant. The tenant being the Congress Committee, who is rightly on the roll. The act authorities the Committee to vote or get elected through a duly authorised representative, on certain steps being taken. These steps have been taken under clause (8) and that qualifies Mrs. Naidu to get elected as a councillor.

The appeal was, therefore, dismissed with Rs. 51 as professional cost to each respondent.

MRS. GOKHALEY'S ELECTION DECLARED INVALID.

In delivering judgment in the second application His Honour said that Mrs. Gokhaley's election was sought to be challenged on the ground that she was not qualified to stand as a councillor as her name was not in the election roll as a voter. That was admitted, but it was argued that she was otherwise qualified in so far as she held a power of attorney from a firm whose name was on the list. The question was whether that was a sufficient justification.

Continuing His Honour cited the appeal of Lakhamsey vs. M. A. Jinnah and others of 1907 and agreeing with that decision said that what the Act contemplated under section 14 (2B) was that the firm whose name was enrolled on the roll should give a power of attorney to represent it for nomination to any one person from amongst the members of the firm and not to an unqualified stranger. Mrs. Gokhalay was not a member of the firm of T. A. Wagh and Co., and was unjustified also by the reasoning adopted in the prior appeal.

His Honour, therefore, found the nomination and election of the respondent *invalid*. She paid rent, at two places in the same ward and if proper and timely steps had been taken in her case as in that of Mrs. Naidu, she would surely have been put on the roll. As it was she was *disqualified*. The result was that her election was set aside and the candidate next below her, who was the petitioner, declared duly elected. His Honour wondered how with Khimji Kayani's case in front of him, the Commissioner was induced to accept her nomination and created this difficulty. He would not allow him (the Commissioner) any costs.

THE THIRD APPLICATION.

The application against Mr. Mahomed Hussein Fidahussein Haveliwalla was withdrawn.

MORE ELECTION COMPLAINTS.

PETITIONS AGAINST MESSRS PAIS, V. A. DESAI AND SOMJEE.

At the Small Causes Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. K. M. Javeri, the Chief Judge an application was filed by Mr. Abdul Rahiman Abdul Karim against the Municipal Commissioner, Messrs. Alex. Antony Pais, Vaikunthrai Ambalal Desai and Gullamhussein Ahmed Somji praying that a proper scrutiny be made for the votes and that first respondent should be directed to give the petitioner inspection of voting papers of voters who had recorded their votes for the second and third respondents, and that the election of the second and third respondents be declared null and void and set aside and it should be directed that the fourth respondent be deemed to have been elected.

The petitioner was enrolled as a voter in the "E" Ward. 18 persons were nominated for election for only 10 seats. Among the candidates duly nominated was the fourth respondent. The petitioner now disputed the qualification of the second respondent for being a councillor and questioned the validity of the election of second and third respondents in preference to the fourth. He submitted that amongst the votes counted as valid in favour of the second and third, there were votes which were invalid by reason of their having been given by persons who had no authority to sign the voting papers which they purported to sign or who were not entitled in law to vote and which votes should be deducted from the number allowed to the second and third and that upon such deduction it would be found that the fourth respondent had received a large number of valid votes. He, further, submitted that the election of the second and third was invalidated by reason of the fact that votes had been recorded in their favour by persons falsely personating the voters enrolled on the cost and in the case of the third respondent by corrupt practice in that he induced several candidates to retire from the contest by offering to coopt one of them and to secure his election by co-option and actually entered into such an agreement.

THIRD RESPONDENT'S DEFENCE.

The third respondent in his statement submitted that amongst the votes counted as valid in favour of the fourth respondent there were votes which were invalid by reason of their having been given by persons who were unauthorised to sign the voting papers and those votes should be deducted from the number allowed to the fourth respondent. The allegation of corrupt practice was false and malicious and was made with a view to prejudice his case. He repudiated that allegation and submitted that the fourth respondent was not a qualified voter and his nomination was invalid. The power of attorney authorising the fourth respondent in accordance with section 14 (2B) was bad and void 'ab initio' and in view of that section and section 11 of the Amended Act, the fourth respondent was not a duly qualified candidate. The granting of the power to two different persons by the firm of Jehangir Mehta and Somji invalidated the fourth respondent's candidature.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke pleader appeared for the petitioner; while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, with Mr. Naronha, pleaders, appeared for respondent No. 2, Mr. J. B. Patel, bar-at-law with Mr Shete, pleader for No. 3, and Mr. Joseph Bantista, bar-at-law for No. 4, Mr. Taylor, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The case was adjourned till to-day.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society was held last night at the Royal Opera House, her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd presiding. There was a large and representative gathering present on the occasion.

At the outset, Lady Cowasji Jehangir in moving the adoption of the report said she wanted to bring to their notice a few facts mentioned in the report. Those who were not in intimate touch with the work of the Society, would be surprised to find that the Society had made excellent progress. Indian women could help the Society in many ways. They could help, for instance, by collecting old garments which were so urgently needed. They could also help the Society by offering their services in many ways. Concluding, she paid a glowing tribute to the generous work of her Excellency towards the welfare of the Society.

After the report had been seconded by Mr. Mandlik, it was put to vote and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, a hearty vote of thanks was, next, accorded to her Excellency.

LADY LLOYL'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency in the course of her speech said it was now just three years since the Infant Welfare Exhibition of 1920 and the campaign for raising funds which accompanied it, the result being the foundation of the Infant Welfare Society on its present basis, with a permanent income and a definite plan of work. She thought that the present occasion was one on which it would not be out of place very briefly to review the progress made during these three years and at the same time to look forward a little into the future of the work which was destined to do a good deal for the well-being of the Bombay Presidency. She wanted to lay stress upon one or two points which, she thought, might have been lost sight of by the public. The first point was the very great difficulty inevitable in the initiation of the work, which, it must be remembered, was pioneer work, as far as India was concerned. The raising of the necessary money—in itself a big task—was comparatively rendered easy owing to the wonderful response of the Bombay public. But it was when the money was safely invested and the Committee formed, ready to begin work, that the difficulties really began. The first thing was to find a thoroughly capable organizer who could frame a coherent, workable scheme in conformity with the best European models, adapted to the special condition of the East. (Cheers.)

Continuing, she said another great difficulty had been in adequately filling the important post of Honorary Secretary since Mrs. J. B. Petit was obliged to resign the post to become Chairman.

Concluding, she earnestly begged the ladies of Bombay, more especially the Indian ladies, who knew the language, to consider whether they could not spare time out of their busy lives to help the Society in the labour of love among their poorer sisters, at least to visit the centres and see what was being done, even if they were not able to do more than that. (Applause.)

Before the meeting was dissolved, Capt. J. R. Webb exhibited a few films and lantern slides illustrating the useful work of the Society.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CHARGE OF RASH VICTORIA DRIVING FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaje, charged Shankar Umaji, private Victoria-driver, with causing the death of one Lowis John Fernandez by driving his gharry in a rash and negligent manner on the 12th ultimo.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution.

Rambhawoo Bapuji, a fruit-seller residing at Mandvi said, at about 8-30 p.m. on the day of the accident he was on Hornby Road near the Currency Office. He saw the accused driving a private carriage coming from Bori Bunder and going towards Colaba. He was driving fast. There were three Borahs sitting in the carriage. There were some bundles in the carriage and the witness heard one of the Borahs say that one bundle had fallen down from the carriage. The witness went to the spot and saw that it was a man lying injured. The accused's carriage went up to the King's Statue and stopped and one of the occupants came to the spot where the man was knocked down, he went back to the carriage which immediately drove away. The man was removed to the hospital and the witness accompanied the Police to the Colaba Station and identified the accused's carriage. Two Borahs were still in the carriage at the time.

Mr. H. W. Fieth, said he was walking along the road when he saw the injured man lying on the road two or three yards from the pavement. He saw an Indian standing and asked him to help in removing the injured man to the pavement. The Indian refused. Other Indians started collecting but none of them came to his assistance. Afterwards another European gentleman and one sailor came up and with their assistance the witness removed the man to the G. T. Hospital.

Abbas Sheikh Usufalli, a watch repairer, said on the night in question he was in the carriage driven by the accused going to Colaba. The carriage did not stop anywhere and nothing happened on the way. At the Colaba station a 'ghati' (cooly) told a Police sepoy that the gharry was similar to this gharry and the witness and his companions were taken to the Police station.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment said that the whole case against the accused depended upon the evidence of one witness as to the actual knocking down of the accused. There seemed to be no doubt that the gharry described by the witness was the one driven by the accused but the question was whether the accused's gharry did knock down the deceased and whether at that time the accused did drive rashly or negligently. At best it was a case of mere suspicion against the accused. The Magistrate did not think he would be justified in framing a charge against him. The accused was, therefore, discharged.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY EMPLOYEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Somji charged H. R. Vincent, an Anglo-Indian with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 61-6-9.

The prosecution case was that the accused was employed in the Indian Dairy Supply Co. situated in Calicut Street, Bombay, for selling milk and butter and that he misappropriated the amount, being sale proceeds received by him.

The accused pleaded guilty and said subsequent to the committal of the offence he had written to the firm agreeing to refund the amount. He was in very straitened circumstances owing to his wife's illness and committed the offence through force of circumstances.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, out of which Rs. 61-6-9 were to be paid to the complainant.

REPORTED THEFT OF G. C. NOTES.

Shanker Dhondu, a peon in the service of Messrs. James Finlay and Co. reports to the police that on Tuesday morning he went to the Currency Office to cash three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each. Out of the small notes that he received he placed Rs. 530 in ten-rupee notes in the right hand pocket of his coat and the balance in a bag. On his arrival at his office he found his pocket cut and the notes stolen.

CORONER'S COURT.

INQUEST OVER DEATH OF TWO LABOURERS.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded an inquest on Tuesday touching the deaths of Vithoba Rama and Kashiba Dewla, two labourers, who were buried under earth and stones in a quarry at Bhandarwada Hill and killed on the 27th ultimo. The facts of this incident were already reported in these columns.

Luxmon Raoji, a labourer, said no blasting had been done on the day in question, but on the day before blasting had been done near the place of the occurrence.

Daji Bapul said he first noticed small quantities of earth falling, and when he saw that stones and earth were falling in large quantities he warned them. Some of them moved away, but the two deceased were immediately below the falling earth and stones and were buried under them. No one was working at the top of the portion of the hill which fell.

The jury returned a verdict of deaths due to boulders and earth falling on the two deceased in a land slip occurring at the Bhandarwada Hill quarry owing apparently to the top portions of the hill not being removed before blasting at the lower parts of the hill was commenced.

DEATH OF A HINDU UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

On Monday afternoon, information was received by the police in consequence of which they proceeded to the Mereweather Dock, where they found the dead body of a Hindu (30), lying on the road. Dr. Anklesaria was sent for who examined the body and certified that death was due to chronic cough and alcoholism. The body was subsequently identified by one Narayen Raoji as that of his uncle Govind residing in Parsi Bazar. As there were no apparent marks of injury or suspicion of foul play, the body was handed over by the police to Narayen for disposal.

A short while after, however, the Coroner received information that the deceased died of an assault. The Coroner, therefore, took prompt action and sent for the body from the cremation ground.

The police surgeon who made the post mortem examination found no external marks of violence. He, however, found the seventh rib on the left side broken at the junction of the bone and cartelage. The abdomen was also found full of blood and blood clot. The spleen which was three times the average normal weight, was torn in its under-surface.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-30 p.m. Prominent leaders to speak on "Task Before Us."

D. S. Industrial and Reformatory Institution, annual prize distribution, Matunga, 5 p.m., H. E. Governor will preside.

Annual Meeting of Ladies' Branch of Indian National Association, Government House, 4-30 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

S. S. "Moldavia" with mails of February 22, expected to arrive at 8 a.m.

MONDAY, March 12.

Dr. P. C. Roy's lecture on "Bombay and Bengal", Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN BOMBAY.

A local earthquake shock of slight intensity was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 6.58 p.m. (Indian Standard Time) on March 5th due probably to the occurrence of sudden land slips in the neighbourhood or some slight permanent submersion of the surrounding tract.

TURKISH ANGORA CALENDARS.

We have received from M. A. A. Ghatala Post Box 1224 Madras two Calendars with portraits of various Turkish notabilities and one with coloured portrait of H. E. Ghazi Mustafa Kemal.

BENGAL RELIEF BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A benefit performance of the Marathi drama, "Manapman", will be staged by the Bharat Young Amateurs of Dadar at Bombay Theatre on Friday the 9th March at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), the proceeds to go to the Bengal Relief Fund. Among the Amateurs Mr. Deshpande B.A. and Master Tukaram will play the parts of hero and heroine respectively. Under the sympathetic patronage of many distinguished public men who have promised attendance, the performance should prove a success.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Publicity Officer of the All-India Khadi Exhibition writes:—

Volunteers are required for the internal department of the All-India Khaddar Department, for day and night work. They must be reliable men, capable of guarding valuable exhibits and coping with thousands of spectators. College students and young men are urgently invited. They may offer themselves for periods and days as suits them. It may be noted that a large number of holidays will be available during the next fortnight. Night work will be assigned in relays of three or four hours and arrangements will be made for their sleeping etc., on the Exhibition premises.

The Exhibition authorities thank the public for the generous support in responding to the appeal regarding posters. The vernacular posters were exhausted on the 5th and in order was placed for reprint. They are now available and the public are invited to send for them at any time during the day.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

RASHTRIYA UVAK SAINYA.

All the Sainiks of the above Sainya are asked to be present at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya's Chaugan to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), when instructions regarding duties at the Khadi Pradarshan will be given.

D. S. I. & R. INSTITUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will come off to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Thursday) the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. when Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. V. J. Patel will speak on "The Task Before Us." Shriyut K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

"BOMBAY AND BENGAL."
DR. P. C. ROY'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday (the 12th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in honour of Dr. P. C. Roy. The distinguished patriot and scientist will speak on "Bombay and Bengal." Admission will be by tickets from 4 as. to Rs. 10 and can be had from B. F. Bharucha, Apollo Street, between 2 and 4 p.m. (S. T.). Full proceeds will go to the Bengal Relief Fund.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 7.

Business in all sections of the market remained inactive. Dunbar cottons opened at Rs. 248 but on sellers coming out lost a few points. Kesorams were steady and fluctuated about a couple of annas. Jutes were quieter in sympathy with Hessians, Howrah and Clive shewing only a slight variations. The higher period stocks also gave way slightly but there were no buyers. Coals had a few transactions without any change in rates. The tea and miscellaneous groups attracted little attention and business was on a moderate scale. Government securities were unaltered.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 90/2, 3½ per cent. Government paper 58/12, 6 per cent. war bonds 1926 100/12, 6 per cent. bounds 1930 100/14.

Bank:—Allahabad Bank pref 90/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1280.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordinary 136.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/5, Bowreah ordinary 615, Dunbar 247, Keshoram 7.

Jute:—Alexandra pref 99, Alliance 502/8, Benjamin 4/13 discount, Clive 34/4, Howrah 42/8, Hukumchand pref 23, Kinnison 884/8, Lansdowne 253, National 264, Union pref 101, Waverly 9/12.

Coal:—Burrakur pref 96, Industry 15/4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 27, Raneegunge 53, Samal Kendra 14/14, Searsole 13/4, Sendra 19, South Keranpura 10/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 57, Bandsman varieties 11, British India Corporation ordinary 8/6, Burma Corporation 6/4, Kellner ordinary 9 Do pref 9, Indian Glace Kids 1/10, Indo Burma Tin 3/2, Pioneer Mills 1/4, Samastipore Sugar 9.

Tea:—East India Tea 88, Jutlibari 9, Sarugaon 10, Singell 45.

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Turungachya Darat

(At the prison gate)

a musical Comedy in three Acts by

Mr. B. V. WARERKAR.

on

14th MARCH 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.) Sharp

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(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

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Secretary,

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, March 8, 1923.

MR. SARMA MUST RESIGN.

The position of Indians in Kenya is getting more and more alarming and the situation has assumed a gravity that calls for an immediate declaration of policy on the part of the Government of India such as was made on a memorable occasion by Lord Hardinge. But with the "diplomatic" Lord Reading and the blundering and faint-hearted Mr. Sarma in charge of affairs there is reason to fear that the cause of Indians in Kenya may be lost by default, involving the most shameless betrayal of India with its resultant peril to the existence of the British Empire. The speech made by Mr. Sarma in reply to the debate in the Council of State on the resolution of Mr. Sastri confirms this fear. Mr. Sastri's resolution demanded that

> "This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to convey by telegraphic message to His Majesty's Government the view of this Council that no settlement regarding the political rights and status of Indian settlers in the Crown Colony of Kenya would satisfy the people of India unless Indians in Kenya are granted full and equal rights of citizenship with Europeans settlers, and this Council records its indignant protest at the reported threats of violence on the part of the latter and fully trusts that His Majesty's Government will take effective steps to prevent any such outbreak and to afford Indian residents the necessary protection and this Council records its emphatic conviction that no restrictions on new immigration from India will be acceptable to the public opinion here."

For once Mr. Sastri did not mince matters when he declared that the "Whites in Kenya had imbibed the spirit that prevailed in South Africa, namely, no equality for Indians and expulsion of Indians if possible, and, what was more, a union of East Africa with South Africa, and when they threatened violence in case the equality was granted, they were not merely bluffing but were earnest." In fact, what the Whites in East Africa as in S. Africa are aiming at is quite clear to the meanest understanding. It is nothing short of present persecution and humiliation and ultimate expulsion of Indians. In the face of this menace the resolution of Mr. Sastri was a most modest one. But what is the attitude of the Government of India?

Mr. Sarma while piously reaffirming the declaration of Lord Chelmsford that there was no justification for a Crown Colony or Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects, refused to be drawn into any discussion on this aspect of the question because, forsooth, negotiations were proceeding for a settlement of the rights and status of Indians between the Colonial and "Home" Governments! That is, in short, while the rights of Indians are being threatened as they have never been threatened before, the Government of India have quietly accepted the position of a subordinate branch of a Department of British Government and are content to leave the decision in the matter to the latter. And this, in spite of the fact that only this week the Governor of Kenya, in opening the European Convention of Associations at Nairobi, disclosed confidentially certain new proposals which favoured the European standpoint and announced his intention of proceeding to London at the earliest possible date, on the invitation of the Colonial Secretary and accompanied by several European representatives but not by a single Indian to discuss details—a development which changes the entire aspect of the situation. The latest news from Kenya, in fact, makes it quite clear that the new proposals are calculated to restrict immigration of Indians and that the Governor is abetting the Whites in their unholy campaign of ultimately securing the exclusion of Indians. But Mr. Sarma remains quite unconcerned and still cherishes the delusion, based on Lord Milner's despatch, that "there was no intention on the part of the Colonial Office to impose any restrictions which might be calculated to effectively prevent the outflow of any population from India, *subject to the usual safeguards which every Colony must impose upon the people of another country.*" The words italicised betray a mentality which refuses to face realities and is ready to sacrifice the rights of Indians. What are the usual safeguards? Does not Mr. Sarma realise that these "safeguards" may be such as effectively to exclude Indians? But Mr. Sarma's unique contribution to the solution of this question is his persistent refusal to believe that "any body of Britishers would really mean to assault or in any way injure a defenceless unarmed body of Indians in Kenya, whatever might have been the provocation that was offered," though the resolution containing the deliberate threat of violence, if the terms finally settled by the Colonial Office were not satisfactory to them, was passed by the very European Convention of Associations which was opened by the Governor. For the rest, Mr. Sarma is content to leave the matter to be decided by the "Home" Government and the Colonial Office, that is, to all intents and purposes, by the latter.

Now, much capital has been made of the fact that the proposals of the Colonial Office—not, of course, the new proposals which have been confidentially disclosed to the Whites and are more favourable to them—treat the whole question in a fair spirit, and they, therefore, require to be closely scrutinised. This Colonial Office despatch leaves the three most important questions of franchise, segregation and equal right to own property on the highlands, where they were. In regard to franchise the Colonial Office proposes that the maximum of only ten per cent. of the Indian population should be enfranchised. The despatch says: "But should the census show that in order to obtain the ten per cent. qualification the standard would obviously be unreasonably low, reasonable standards will be laid down irrespective of the resulting percentage." In plain language this means that if Government find that too many Indians are enfranchised as a result of the census, care will be taken to see that the number is kept down as low as possible. On the other hand all European voters "whether possessing the new qualifications or not, that are now on the register, will be admitted to the new register." All this verbal camouflage merely hides the real intentions of the Government to keep Indians down. Indians do not yet know what the qualifications are to be; at any rate there is not the least hope of their being very favourable to them. Again, in the case of municipalities, beyond expressing a pious hope that "Indians must be given an adequate representation in the Municipalities", everything is left to the tender mercies of Government, and there is nothing definite. Coming to the question of segregation, while the Colonial Office admits that there should be no such thing based merely on "racial lines", we are are quite aware of how these regulations about sanitation and the like are made applicable to Indians and Europeans. In regard to immigration, while the Colonial Office desires to make no change in the present regulations, the Governor and the Whites have other ideas on the subject. There is already a clamour for restricting the immigration of Indians into that Colony, and evidently, to judge from the Governor's new proposals, the Colonial Office has yielded on the question. The Colonial Secretary sees no necessity for making a change in regard to the highlands, and the claims of Indians are disallowed on this point. There is one significant difference in regard to the point of view of Indian Government and that of the Colonial Office. Again and again we have heard the Government in this country telling Indians that they have been doing their best to see that the interests and privileges of Indians are not jeopardised but whereas the Colonial Office proposes seven European elected members as against four Indians for the Legislative Council, the Government of India have been kind enough to concede eight Europeans to four Indians. This suggestion is eloquent of the solicitude with which the Government of India look after the interests of their nationals. The Colonial Secretary, moreover, writes that if, in the future, should the influx of Indians be too great, he will be free to adopt any measures to prevent it. This means that while any number of Europeans may swamp that Colony, the number of Indians must be restricted; and yet we are told that Indians must be proud to belong to the Empire. Such were the fair terms offered to Indians in the despatch of the Colonial Office! But even these terms have now been whittled down in response to the clamour and threat of the Whites, and Mr. Sarma remains unmoved. He is evidently either not competent enough to avert the crisis that is impending or is helpless to do anything because the Government of Indian are merely the tools of the India Office which, in its turn, is controlled by powerful interests favourable to the Whites in Kenya. In the latter case, the only honourable course open for Mr. Sarma, as a self-respecting Indian, is to resign. As for the Indian people the crisis in Kenya is a reminder to them that so long as they are not masters in their own country, they cannot expect to be treated as free men in Colonies, whether Crown or self-governing. No pious resolutions in the Councils will mend matters. They have merely to redouble their efforts towards carrying out the struggle for immediate Swaraj and nothing less than Swaraj.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Bombay Legislative Council had an opportunity on Tuesday of reviewing the Jail policy of Government, as it is developing under the enlightened and humane guidance of an ex-Judge of the High Court, Mr. Hayward. But the Council, as usual, failed to take due advantage of the opportunity. Some members, indeed, took care to tell Government that they were not at all satisfied with the attitude of the Member in charge of the Department, and the Department's indifference towards the sufferings of the prisoners. To Mr. Trivedi's challenge that Government had not contradicted the statement made by the Secretary of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal in the press, Mr. Hayward could only make the cynical reply that the "non-violent" prisoners had become violent, and if the jail discipline were to be preserved, some severe measures had to be taken, and whipping was the only remedy available. He has not been good enough to tell the Council what that violence or indiscipline was that required such an outrageous form of punishment, and the public are not disposed to take Mr. Hayward's word regarding the "violent" behaviour of the prisoners as gospal truth. There is a categorical denial of any such attitude on the part of the prisoners, and the public cannot lightly reject their plea and accept that of the jail authorities. If there were good ground for this barbarous punishment, Mr. Hayward was not likely to lose the opportunity of making much of it.

Mr. Petit pointed out to Government that "political" prisoners were not treated in a different way to that in which ordinary criminals were treated, inspite of the Government rules lately published, as such prisoners were given rigorous punishment in this land. The new rules laid down by the Government were for those prisoners who were given simple imprisonment, and not for all "political" prisoners, and in this way Government had managed to evade the resolution passed by the Council. Although Mr. Hayward said that when a person of good status and education was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment the matter was reported to Government for commutation of the sentence into one of simple imprisonment, we do not think the public can rest satisfied with this assurance. Knowing the manner in which political prisoners have been and are being treated all over the Presidency, the public must be excused if Mr. Hayward's words do not assure them on this point. Mr. Hayward is incapable of learning and even now he persists in his naive ignorance of what a "political" prisoner is. But then the subservient Council has got the official it deserves. In reply to a question in the Council, Mr. Hayward himself stated that the Ali Brothers, Messrs. Jairamdas, Choitram and others are not given their own beddings, newspapers or light "which would not be in accordance with the prison regulation." To another question by Mr. Ojah whether it was a fact that "political prisoners are not given a pillow and have to take their bath in the open without any towels or soap" and "have to wash their own clothes when they get dirty and are not supplied with a change, but have to stand almost naked till the clothes they wash get dry," Mr. Hayward gave the laconic reply that "there is no such distinction as 'political prisoners'". Bombay has earned the unenviable distinction of being the only province where political prisoners are not given special treatment. That there is something more than is apparent behind this policy has been well-known. And the strange and far from creditable attitude of the Government was fully exposed during the debate in the Council on the treatment of political prisoners last year, which ended in the defeat of the Government. That the Government have flouted the wishes of the Council is seen not merely in the undue harshness which characterises their new rules regarding special class of "simple" prisoners, but also, and especially, in the deliberate exclusion of political prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment from the benefit of these rules.

Notes of the Day

The Crooked Furrow.

There is an Arabic proverb to the effect that "the crooked furrow is the work of the big bull," meaning that, where the weak and the strong are yokefellows, it is not in the power of the weak to make the furrow crooked. It is therefor quite absurd to blame and punish the small bull for mistakes of direction. There has been a very crooked furrow drawn in British Oriental policy of recent years, but Britain is quite wrong to punish Orientals for it. However much you gore or beat him, the small bull cannot bring the plough back to the straight line. You can drive him mad or slaughter him, for what was not his fault, but you can never make him do a thing beyond his power to do. We are reminded of the proverb by events in Cairo, and the latest news of the suppression of two nationalist newspapers on the ground that they "exist only for the purpose of conducting propaganda against England." Excuse for the suppression will no doubt be found in the recent bomb-throwing outrages against English soldiers. We would only point out that while the Egyptian Press was free there were no such outrages. We have seen, in our own experience of Egypt, the deliberate punishment of the small bull for the fault of the big bull, till the small bull has been maddened, and the furrow with all sense of direction has been lost sight of in the rage for punishment. It is no good punishing Egyptians or suppressing Egyptian newspapers, while the mentality of a Curzon still drags England's Eastern policy further and further from the line of peace and safety. When the whole Egyptian nation has been set against England by the course of English policy, where is the use in suppressing two Egyptian newspapers simply for expressing what the people feel? By depriving the Egyptians of a legitimate outlet for their pent-up feelings, Lord Allenby has done a very unwise thing, from the point of view merely of the peace of Egypt. But what must we say of his action from the point of view of world opinion—for seeking to influence which, in Egypt's favour, "Al Liwa," the most interesting and historic of Egyptian nationalist papers, has been suppressed? All that "Al Liwa" ever did or could ever have done in the way of propaganda against England could not have been so damaging to England as this news of the suppression of two Egyptian newspapers, after the proclamation of Egypt's "independence," for no other reason than that they were opposed to British Eastern policy in general and to British occupation of the Valley of the Nile in particular.

"Reforms" for Ceylon.

The familiar policy of "divide and rule" is being tried by the Colonial Government in Ceylon which is now, after five years of war, to have its "reforms" scheme, which is an attempt to perpetuate the communal differences in their worst form. The Ceylonese are asked to rejoice over an elected majority in the Council; but like Indians they, too, have seen through the camouflage of the majority. While their leaders have been ceaselessly agitating for a territorially elected majority, the Duke of Devonshire, in collaboration with the Governor of Ceylon, Sir William Manning, has been pleased to confer upon them an elected majority on the communal basis. "It will be many years before the mass of the electorate can develop political instinct sufficient to rise superior to racial and religious divisions" is the opinion of the noble Duke. The Duke of Devonshire is certainly welcome to his own views, but he has evidently not considered whether "political instinct" can ever be developed amongst a people when racial differences and jealousies are encouraged among them by recognising the principle of election on communal basis.

A Deceptive Scheme.

This is not the only objectionable feature of the precious "reforms" vouchsafed to the Ceylonese. One of the most offensive and retrograde provisions in the Order-in-Council is clause No. 51 which reads:

> "Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced or any amendment to a Bill or any resolution is moved or proposed to be moved, the Governor may certify or declare that the Bill or any Clause of it or the amendment or the resolution affects the safety or the tranquility of the Island or any part of it and may direct that no proceedings shall be taken by the Council in relation to the Bill, Clause, Amendment or Resolution and effect shall be given to any such direction."

This clause has not been finally abandoned; for, as Reuter's message says, "accepting the proposal to repeal clause 51 of the Order-in-Council the Duke of Devonshire reserves freedom to re-enact it if contrary to expectation experience proves it to be required." Thus the threat is held out to the future legislators of Ceylon that if they will not act like good and obedient boys the Governor's extra-ordinary powers will be restored to him. But even if the repeal of clause No. 51 were effected once for all, the Governor would remain the happy possesser of equally autocratic powers under clause No. 52 which provides that if any Bill, Clause, Amendment, Resolution or vote is considered by the Governor to be of paramount importance, and if the majority of the ex-officio and nominated official Members are in favour of it, it "shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council." So much for the "responsible" government with an elected majority which Ceylon is to have. Doubtless these "Reforms" will be used, as they have been used in India, to deceive the word by proclaiming that a Parliament has been established in Ceylon. The Ceylonese have, however, fully awakened to their rights and they are not likely to be deluded by such a deceptive scheme which does not give them the tithe of what is their due.

ANGORA'S DECISION.

LAUSANNE TREATY UNACCEPTABLE.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE CONTINUED.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, March 7.

Constantinople.—An Angora message reports that the Angora Assembly there has decided that the Lausanne Draft Treaty is unacceptable and contrary to the National Pact and has disclaimed responsibility in the event of the Powers insisting upon the acceptance of both the spirit and letter of the Treaty. A substantial majority has authorised the Government to continue negotiations on the following conditions:—The Mosul question must be settled within a certain period, financial, economic and administrative questions must be settled in accordance with the complete independence of the nation; and occupied territories must be evacuated rapidly after the signature of the Treaty.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF ANATOLIAN CHRISTIANS.

LONDON, March 7.

Constantinople March 7th.—Painful evidence of the inability of charitable organisations to cope with the avalanche of destitute Christian exiles pouring into Constantinople from Anatolia was provided on the occasion of General Harington's seeing off of the Essex Regiment to India. A hundred yards from the quay lay a barge laden with abandoned and small-pox-ridden refugees, mostly women, fifteen of whom were dead and whom they were not strong enough to throw overboard. They have been unattended since yesterday but the British to-day despatched medical assistance and served out blankets etcetera. The outlook in Constantinople is very serious. The city is threatened with epidemics which are already claiming victims by hundreds every week.—Reuter.

FLYING OFFICER DOVE RELEASED.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Constantinople.—Flying-Officer Dove and Aircraftsman Neale, who made a forced landing at Chanak in December last, have been released in Smyrna and handed over to the British Naval authorities.—Reuter.

GENL. CONSTANTINOPOULOUS ACQUITTED.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Athens.—General Constantinopulos, the former Commander of Athens, who with others, was brought before a court martial on March 2nd on a charge of arming the civilians with a view to bringing about racial strife, has now been acquitted as his offence is considered political; consequently the accused has benefited by the recent amnesty to political offenders.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH DR. NAJI.

NEW TREATY BEING PREPARED.

LONDON, March 7.

The negotiations now proceeding in London between the Government and Dr. Naji, the special envoy of the King of Hedjaz are progressing satisfactorily. The officials of the Foreign and the Colonial Offices are participating in lengthy conversations and a new treaty between the Government and Hussein is being prepared. Dr. Naji expects to leave for Mecca in a week or so with a draft for submission to His Majesty. —Reuter.

CURTAILMENT OF COTTON PRODUCTION.

LONDON, March 6.

London 6th.—The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association who spin American cotton for sale recommend adoption of curtailment of production by fifty per cent. in March. This has already been decided on by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation. —Reuter.

RUSSIAN OIL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, March 7.

Helsingfors March 6th.—A message from Moscow reports that Mr. Dodge, representing the Standard Oil Company of New York, has arrived there to negotiate with Government with regard to the restoration of the Russian oil industry.—Reuter.

ACCELERATION OF OCEAN MAIL

LEAFIELD, Mar. 6.

According to the "Daily Chronicle's" Aeronautical correspondent, a great scheme to accelerate the ocean mail by one of the air development plans is to be considered by a new corporation which, with a capital of a million sterling, proposes to extend the British airway enterprise. The essential feature of the scheme is the use of the recently improved type of the flying craft known as the ship plane. This has folding wings and can be stowed away in a very small space aboard the ship. It is proposed that when the mail-carrying steamer leaves New York, the ship-plane shall wait behind for late and urgent letters. With these it can catch up the steamer when the latter is hundreds of miles outward bound. When the vessel still hundreds of miles from the English coast, the plane will take flight again and bear letters in advance to Plymouth. Here an aeroplane will be waiting to rush letters to London.—B.O.W.

M. C. C. VS, WESTERN PROVINCE.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Cape Town.—The Western Province, who had made 118 in their first innings in match with the M.C.C. were all out for 181 in their second innings. The M.C.C. who had scored 236 in their first innings made 64 for the loss of no wicket in thesecond and won the match by 10 wickets. This is the last match of the M.C.C.'s tour.—Reuter.

CEYLON TO COMPETE FOR DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, March 7.

Colombo.—Ceylon is endeavouring to raise a team to compete for the Davis Cup in 1924.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM

The following is the result of the replay in the fourth round of the Scottis Cup tie:—Dundee nil, Third Lanark one.—Reuter.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes a gas circular keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water. T C

GANDHI WEEK.

DUTY OF MUSLIMS.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri of the Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

"March 18th is the anniversary of Mahatmaji's incarceration. It was this day last year when Bureaucracy exhausted its last resource of crushing Indians' aspirations and curb their spirit in the name of "Law and Order". It is now for the Indians to assert their Soul Force and proclaim to the world that they are unconquered and unconquerable. It is the duty of every self-respecting lover of India to rise to the occasion and commemorate the day in a manly way. Self-honour and self-respect as well as self-help demand that all Indians having a spark of true nationalism and love of religion should at once discard foreign clothes and adopt Khaddar before the 18th March.

I appeal my countrymen specially my fellow-brother-in-Islam to remember that Mahatmaji has been undergoing jail hardships for our sake, and it is our foremost duty to prove to the hilt that we are ever ready to follow him wholeheartedly in the path of salvation. I ask all the Provincial District and subordinate Khilafat Committees to co-operate with the Congress organisations in making the Gandhi incarceration anniversary day and the week between the 10th and 18th March a complete success. The detailed instructions may be obtained from the Congress Committee. Mussalmans in a body should rise to occasion and as a humble acknowledgment and appreciation of Mahatmaji's unique services in the cause of the Khilafat testify that they are far ahead of their fellow countrymen in their devotion and fidelity to the saintly Mahatmaji.

'HARTAL' ON GANDHI DAY.

ARRANGEMENT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

The Working Committee of the Madras City Congress Council has decided to make arrangements in co-operation with the Khilafat Committee and the Andhra Committee for the observance of the "Hartal" on the 18th instant, anniversary of Mr. Gandhi's incarceration, and to make appeals, throughout the week commencing from the 10th instant, for enrolment of members, purchase and sale of Khadder and collection of funds.

BRIGADIER SIR OWEN THOMAS DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Hon. Brigadier Sir Owen Thomas has died.

Hon. Brigadier Sir Owen Thomas was born in 1858. He raised the 1st Volunteer Battalion, County of Anglesey, also raised and commanded the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, was member of Lord Milner's Mission to Egypt.

RUHR IMBROGLIO.

DEBATE ON MR. R. MACDONALD'S MOTION.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

On 27th February, it was cabled that a motion sponsored by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. Clynes and Mr. Henderson had been placed on Order Paper in the House of Commons in favour of inviting the Chambers of France and Belgium, each to appoint a committee representative of all political sections in order to exchange information and views with a similar committee appointed by the House of Commons regarding the occupation of the Ruhr in relation to the problems of security and reparations. At the same time, it was understood that the Labourists communicated with the Socialist parties in France and Belgium with a view to their introducing a similar motion in their respective Chambers.

To-day the House of Commons debated the question.

Mr. Bonar Law re-affirmed that Government believed that intervention at the moment would be regarded as an hostile act by France, because, though suffering, she knew that Germany was suffering more. He reminded the House, however, that the settlement of reparations was a question not for France and Belgium alone, but for Europe, and we were interested in it, and must have a voice in the question.

RUHR TUSSLE.

The anxiety which the Ruhr expedition was causing was fully shared by the Government. He was certain that French statesmen believed that despite what had happened pressure would have an effect on Germany; and while they held that view he thought it was useless to offer to mediate. The inevetable result of the reasoning of many speakers would seem to be to prepare for the possibility of enforcing our will on France by war. He did not believe for a moment that any French statesman was seriously contemplating a European bloc that left us out.

The motion was talked out.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 6.

Mr. Bonar Law said that everyone disliked the situation in the Ruhr and would like to see an end to it. There was no doubt whatever that so far as one could judge the French had not gained anything by their occupation of the Ruhr. There had been very heavy losses. That was continuing; and what the end would be he did not venture to prophesy. He, however, pointed out that the loss was not all on one side. What had happened was, as he had said before, that the jugular vein had been cut. That must be ruinous to Germany. The Premier did not believe, however, that intervention at this moment would be of the least use. It would, he said, be regarded as hostile to France, and Government were not prepared to do it. But let not the House think that the anxiety which this condition was causing to the House was not shared by Government. It was shared to the full because Government realised, what was obvious to everyone, namely, the great economic waste that was taking place, that once having drifted upon an adventure, it was very difficult for a nation that had under taken it to find a way out.

"INSUFFICIENT" PROPOSAL.

Lord Robert Cecil (Conservative), considered that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's proposal was insufficient for dealing with a grave situation and was convinced it would not be successful.—B.O.W.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS IN BRITISH ZONE.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel Wedgwood, Mr. McNeill said that the running of railways through the British occupied zone on the right bank of the Rhine would be retained under British control. The proposals for the final settlement of the transport question which was still the subject of negotiations did not provide for any French control of the railways in the British zone.—Reuter.

MAILED FIST OF FRANCE.

HOT DENUNCIATION IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Berlin.—The recent French action in the occupied territory was hotly denounced in the Reichstag to-day by Herr Cuno, Chancellor, who declared that the latest French advances on the Rhineland had been embarked upon on trivial pretexts. He asserted that Germany had been keyed up almost to an intolerable tension, and warned the world lest a terrible danger should arise. He contrasted the early French assurance that the occupation of the Ruhr would not be of a military or political character, with the reality of the situation. He pointed out that the French were employing five divisions of troops, 75 tanks and 100 aeroplanes and quoted figures showing that over a thousand German officials and 600 men of the police force had been expelled while 73 of the forber had been court-martialled and sentenced for keeping their oaths of loyalty.

Continuing, the Chancellor alleged that riorous hardships had been inflicted on those condemned, and other brutal treatment, which greatly excited and angered the Reichstag. He quoted further figures to show that the French had only received 74 thousand tons of coal and no timber since the occupation, instead of two million tons and 74 thousand cubic feet respectively. In conclusion, Herr Cuno emphatically declared that Germany would carry on her passive resistance until she attained her goal of reasonable, free and honest understanding.—Reuter.

A CONTRADICTION FROM COLOGNE.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Contrary to the previous announcement Reuter's Cologne correspondent learns that no agreement has been reached regarding the transport of French troops across the British zone; on the contrary, the discussion at Cologne has resulted in a complete deadlock. Payot has announced his intention of taking the matter to London if the British authorities at Cologne do not give way.—Reuter.

RUHR EXPULSIONS.

LONDON, March 6.

Coblenz.—The Rhineland Commission has ordered 129 fresh expulsions which include 24 railway, 38 postal and 25 customs officials. —Reuter.

Strasburg.—The German railway staff between Appenweir and Kehl having refused to aid the despatch of trains carrying railway material the French to-day ordered a cessation of all work and troops immediately occupied the station and the lines.—Reuter.

WIPPENFUERTH OCCUPIED.

Berlin.—It is stated that Wippenfuerth was occupied this morning by the French cavalry which then proceeded with other detachment in the direction of Gummersbach.—Reuter.

CAIRO OUTRAGES.

REWARD FOR ARREST OF CULPRITS.

SADDEH BEY HANEIN ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

LONDON, March 6.

Cairo.—The authorities are offering a reward of ten thousand sterling for the apprehension of the criminals concerned in the recent three bombing outrages and also a thousand sterling to the captor of any future aggressor.

The arrest has been ordered of Saddeh Bey Hanein who was arrested with Zaghloul Pasha in 1921 but released on the undertaking that he would abstain from political activity.—Reuter.

MILITARY AUTHORISED TO SEARCH HOUSES.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

Cairo.—A proclamation has been issued that anyone found possessing bombs or explosives will be court-martialled and is liable to death penalty except the persons surrendering bombs and explosives before the mid-night on March 8th or licensed to possess explosives. The Military and the police are authorised to search houses, ships etc.—Reuter.

ANOTHER LABOUR VICTORY.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Yet another Minister has failed to secure foothold in the House of Commons, Major Hills, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, having been rejected at the Edge Hill (Liverpool) bye-election created by the resignation of Sir William Rutherford. The election resulted as follows:—

J. H. Hayes (Labour) ..... 10,300.
J. W. Hills (Conservative.) ..... 9,250.
—Reuter.

ANOTHER MINISTER DEFEATED.

LONDON, March 7.

The contest at Edge Hill excited nothing like the public interest as in the case of East Willesdon or Mitcham as it was expected that Major Hills at least of the seatless Ministers would succeed in retaining a portion of the Conservative Members' large majority. The result, therefore, came as a greater surprise because, the housing question was not as acute in Liverpool as in London. Nevertheless, the Government's unpopular handling of the question is held as accounting for the turn over of votes by thousands of railway and ex-service men.—Reuter.

GENL. GODFREY IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 6.

It is understood that General Godfrey, Officer Commanding the British area in the Rhineland, is returning to London, to-night to submit to Government the terms of the provisional agreement reached with General Degoutte, regarding the transport of the French troops through the British zone.—B.O.W.

ORDERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Emanuel Shinwell Lord Winterton said that since April 1st 1922, two locomotives for Indian railways of the value of £19,000 sterling had been ordered from the United States. 75 locomotives for the State-worked line and 206 locomotives for companies' lines in India had been ordered from Britain because tenders of the manufacturers in Britain were the lowest received.—Reuter.

FREE STATE TROOPS ATTACK IRREGULARS.

LONDON, March 6.

Brisk fighting occurred in Gurrane in County Kerry where national forces are making a converging attack on the Irregular force posted on the hills equipped with Lewis and Thompson guns. Five Irregulars were killed, two wounded and seven taken prisoners. One Free State officer and three men were killed and two men wounded.—Reuter.

GOVT'S HOUSING POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 7.

The Cabinet met this morning and it is understood reviewed the Government's housing policy in the light of bye-election defeats.—Reuter.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

HISTORY OF FASCISM.

FASCISTI DISCIPLINE AND SACRIFICE.

MEETING-POINT OF FASCISM AND BOLSHEVISM.

BY GEORGE RAFFALOVITCH.

M. George Raffalovich, our Rome correspondent, throws new and instructive light on a powerful movement of modern times which has but mperfectly been understood by the outside world. Fascism, notwithstanding its aristocratic character, has certain good points which should commend it to Indians especially so that they may learn from the history of the Fascisti movement what self-control and self-sacrifice mean and how much can be achieved by perfect discipline and a spirit of self-restraint.

ROME, Feb. 15.

THREE MONTHS OF FASCISM.

The impressions which the Fascista revolution has created abroad are now apparent to us in Italy through the publications of the world which begin to reach us. It can be said that these impressions show much misunderstanding of the situation. They belong to two opposite tendencies, and suffer on the whole from an evident desire to exaggerate one or the other of these two tendencies. Since it is nothing short of a new Renaissance which Italy offers once more to the world, it is right to point out these exaggerations, and clarify the history of origin and development of this Renaissance.

Certain writers, and their public, see in Fascism a wonder-working Saint George who has defeated and killed the red dragon of Bolshevism. The wish is father to the thought in this case. Others profess to regard the new movement as a fierce house-dog held in leash by Italian Capitalism which pulls it back or urges it at will against the poor proletariat in order to prevent strikes, to lower salaries and to curtail the personal liberty of Labour.

Between these two extreme views, there are many others which participate of the one or the other. Both tendencies are not only exaggerated: they are one-sided and almost childish, worthy of the single-track mind of which Americans heard so much under Woodrow Wilson and which the English have a right to bemoan in the self-satisfied Lord Curzon.

The Fascista movement is neither one-sided nor simple; it has not yet achieved stability; it is, as a matter of fact, still a *movement*. The forcible speeches of Mussolini and of his closest lieutenants, and the facts of every-day life in Italy give proofs that Fascism has no intention of stopping where it has gotten. The Government has done much in the last three months, but it does not intend to rest upon its laurels. It has hardly started on its way.

Despite the seizure of much propaganda money, of many compromising papers, and the arrest of scores of communists, it cannot be said that Fascism has conquered Bolshevism, because when Fascism emerged in the broad daylight and became the Government of Italy, Bolshevism was already in decadence here. So much for the Saint George idea of the new Government. Nor can it be said that Fascism is an instrument of the capitalists, even though some capitalists have been quick enough in making use of it to rebuild their industries, because the nucleus of Fascism and its very leader, as well as the majority of its adherents have strong idealistic tendencies.

Rather should I say that the Italian Fascism has acted as the transformer, or the builder of a social and political dam which has directed the revolutionary ideas inherent to the people into useful channels. In this sense, it could be argued that Fascism is the heir of Italian Bolshevism. It resembles the latter in many ways, as for instance by its constant scorn of democratic ideas, by its system of personal dictatorship, lack of respect for the liberty of the Press, for that of public meetings and of the vote, all theories dear to the Anglo-Saxon nations in their own home-lands. Of course, the Fascisti and the Bolshevists have divergent aims, but their methods are often strangely alike. A very interesting parallel was indeed made between the two principles which are now beginning to fight for supremacy in Europe, by Mussolini himself in the new year number of his review: *Gerarchia*. Such a parallel can be kept up throughout between Fascism and Bolshevism, in their theories, their deeds and their changes or adaptations to different circumstances, provided we keep in mind the fact that the mentality of the Latin is realistic, serene and practical, while the soul of the Slav is for ever tortured, mystical, discoursive and fond of avoiding conclusions. Moreover Lenin steadily inclined to the Left and Mussolini to the Right.

WHO ARE THE FASCISTI?

The General Staff of Fascism was drawn from among the more wide-awake members of the Italian Socialist parties previous to 1918. The men now in power have emerged from revolutionary circles. Mussolini himself was of course a strong rebel, a syndicalist, once almost a Maximalist. His aids, Bianchi, Rossi, Rossoni, Massimo Rocca, Grandi, Lanzillo, Terzaghi, and many others have all to their credit ten years or more of militant Italian Syndicalism, or of work in even more revolutionary wings of Socialism.

To these leaders there came helpers or secondary men who organised the Provinces under their supervision. These were mostly sons of the middle class. Fascism as it presents itself to-day is a middle class revolt. Bolshevism had hurt that class more than any other. The wages of the working class had steadily increased during the war, while the intellectuals were losing status; small property had been strongly threatened, towns and villages had been mismanaged. Moreover it had suffered even as a class from threats and insults against the officers, and demonstrations against the war to general disparagement of the so-called "white collars" in industry and threats to do away with their services. The result was that instead of retaining their sympathy, socialism lost the support of all sons of the middle class. These organized against the Communists and showed the latter that the middle class when well organized fears no enemy.

The intelligent youth of Italy has always needed an outlet. Previous to the advent of Fascism, started and led by disillusioned Socialists, these young men of the middle class had found such outlets in the Socialistic and the Catholic organizations of the country. They saw in Fascism a movement not very different from the movements to which they belonged, but one that had a little more life to it and which had the added incentive of novelty. The advantages which they expected from their victory were the same they had expected from the previous movements: public works during times of unemployment, mutual help against lowering of wages and salaries and so forth. The only real differences which one retains is that they had lost all their international illusions and had gained a strong nationalistic sense of country.

To extend the scope of the movement I might add that the sons of the aristocracy gradually came to increase the strength of Fascism, quicker, in certain provinces where their interests happened to be the same as those of the middle class, and less so in others. Financial support came from owners of big industries. Even the peasant class was strongly sympathetic in many districts of Italy. In General the generation that went through the war and the one that follows it were the first to fill the ranks of Fascism, irrespective of class, religious or economic beliefs.

FASCISM IN POWER.

The Fascisti did not change, but Fascism did alter on assuming power. It is still changing to-day, adapting itself to conditions of Government. A party composed of such diverse elements as I have described could not be expected to settle down to practical and constructive work, and retain at the same time all of its adherents, some of whom were almost mystical idealists, and others almost too practical self-seekers. A struggle became evident between Fascisti and Fascisti. Some wished to continue their illegal fights against communists, their private feuds and their personal assaults upon all who disagreed with them. Others, more mature, grasped at once the necessity for supporting the general interests of the country. Mussolini, whose only fault is a certain impatience, would have liked to see all Fascisti take his views on trust and become as himself, all in twenty four hours. The conversion of his adherents to legality was less abrupt than his, but it is now an accomplished fact. Provincial Fascism has renounced its mobilizations, its punitive expeditions, its vendettas, and eben its favourate administering of castor oil to all subbersive elements of their respective communities. The episodes of Turin were the culminating point of such activities. For two days the town was a prey to disorder, with eight dead and many wounded. The local Fascisti were put out.

Arnaldo Mussolini, the President's young brother, who manages the *Popolo d'Italia*, came out a little later with strong pronouncements against the lawless adherents of the party; and to-day it can be said that those Fascisti who did not approve of the programme of the Government are no longer in the party. There were fewer of them than was thought. So long as Benito Mussolini gives his followers enough scope for their activities, there is no danger of his lacking their eager support. As for the unworthy elements in the party, they are being found and weeded out very fast.

But the first three months of Fascism in authority were continua' struggle of the central Power against the local indiscipline. Many expulsions took place; many resignations were requested; and more severe measures have been promised if necessary.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

The building up of a unique body, a corps of National Militia, 80,000 picked Fascisti who serve without pay, most of them ex-officers, some even ex-generals and colonels

(Continued on page 9.)

THE SALT TAX.

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

WILL ASSEMBLY THROW OUT FINANCE BILL ?

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 7.

The two days' battle over the budget statement is just over in the Legislative Assembly. All the non-official Indians with the negligible exception of Mr. Shahabudin, a member from Lahore, unanimously and vehemently opposed the doubling of the salt tax, but Sir Basil Blackett dismissed the opposition as merely based on sentimental and political considerations and in no way economical. Sir Blackett is new to India and has not had sufficient time to study the economic conditions of the people. But he ought to have consulted his advisers before he made the most astounding statement that a duty which imposes a levy of three annas per head of the population in a year is not heavy. The poverty of Indians is proverbial and the average earning of each man is about two rupees per annum and yet Sir Basil Blackett was not challenged when in his contemptible treatment of the advice of non-official Indians and the Europeans, he made himself responsible for the astonishing assertion that a tax of three annas per head of the population is not heavy.

CHORUS OF PROTEST.

Mr. Abul Kasim had cried that any more tax would be the last straw on the camel's back. Mr. Jamnadas suspected in the salt tax a messenger of revolution. Others called it "an iniquitous tax", "a tax on the poor", "an unjustifiable tax which should not have been even thought of by any Government" and "a tax, the imposition of which if persisted in, would bring about a serious disaster in the country." But Government remained obdurate and Sir Basil Blackett said he was convinced that there was no other easy way of covering the deficit and no other way of getting out of the vicious hole into which the finances of the Government had been dragged by the adoption of a rake's policy. "The salt tax remains and it is the only best solution" was the answer to the cries raised from all parts of the country and from all sides of the legislative chamber. It reminded me of the scene in Liliput, where people pestered Gulliver in a thousand and one ways, the opponent, however, remaining absolutely unconcerned.

The National party vied with the Democratic Party in criticising the crushing military expenditure and the waste in Waziristan. Sir Sivaswami Iyer who has now come to be officially recognised as the ablest critic on army affairs joined in this crusade and urged that there should be no delay in admitting Indians to the auxiliary services and providing improved accommodation for Indian sepoys. The Indian members as a whole urged what the Retrenchment Committee itself had recommended after careful deliberation, namely, that the military expenditure must be watched vigilantly and should be brought down to fifty crores.

C.-IN-C.'S OBDURACY.

But the Commander-in-Chief had come with his set views which he read out to the disappointment of the Indian members. He declared that the army estimate for the next year was arrived at after effecting all possible economy as suggested, not only by the Inchcape Committee, but also by its forerunners, namely, the Innes Committee and the Braithwaite Committee. In spite of the estimate having gone through these three fires the reduction made amounts only to five and three-fourth crores. This was a most unsatisfactory and discouraging statement and the non-official members did not make any secret of their feelings on the matter. They confidently prayed that the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee to reduce the army expenditure to the figure of fifty crores would still be kept in view and his Excellency Lord Rawlinson disillusioned the members by restoring that the rock-bottom of economy had been reached and there was no hope of further reduction. Whatever might be the view of the Inchcape Committee the non-officials honestly believed that a further reduction was possible on the military side, but finding no other means of attack they questioned the necessity of maintaining a portion of the army for internal peace and order, when it was the duty of the police to attend to it. The Army Secretary evaded the issue by stating that the substitution of armed police battalions in the place of the army for security would not make very great difference in the expenses.

ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS THROWN OUT.

Thus defeated at every turn the non-officials anxious as ever to cover the deficit racked their brains in making suggestions for taxation in the place of the salt duty. Mr. Jamnadas indicated jute.—"No", "no", were the cries of a few Bengal members. Sir Montagu Webb and many others suggested the imposition of duty on export of petrol. Mr. Innes, the Commerce Member, repeated parrot-like the arguments trotted out by Mr. Chadwick in the Council of State on the motion of Lala Ramsarandas. If an export duty were levied on petrol, the Burma Oil Company, he said, would fail to compete with the world's price and as a result of their failure they might try to recoup the loss by increasing the price of the kerosine oil they supplied to India and this would act as a great hardship on the consumers of kerosine in this country without producing any revenue to Government. Mr. Samarth of Bombay attempted to cover the deficit by the simple process of adjustment of figures relating to the expenditure on certain capital works, but his suggestion was not taken seriously. Sir Gordon Fraser of Madras proposed a surcharge of half anna in the rupee on the income-tax and the customs collection. This suggestion was considered by the Finance Member as somewhat helpful but difficult of realisation. Every other hint of non-officials was either opposed among themselves or by Government. The result was that there was no other way in the opinion of Government of meeting the deficit except by the salt tax, which is "most easy and the least damaging to the country."

FATE OF FINANCE BILL.

After the budget discussion I had conversations with several non-official members of the Assembly. They keenly deplore the attitude which Government thought fit to take in regard to the salt tax and in spite of the suggestions made by the Assembly—"it was Government's blunder which brought about the appalling deficits all these years and now they want to commit another blunder by taxing the poor" was the indignant remark of a member from the United Provinces, who had no opportunity to participate in the general discussion. It is almost certain that this feeling of indignation will prevail when the Finance Bill will come up for discussion. Government are not unaware of this feeling, but they pin their faith in the belief that the desire of certain members to secure remission of provincial contributions woud pave the way for the acceptance of the salt tax. The members from United Provinces, the Punjab and Madras—the three provinces hard hit by the Meston settlement—have, however, not been drawn by the bait thrown by the Government. They would rather wait for another year to get remission of the contribution than agree to the proposal to double the salt tax. Government are, therefore, bound to suffer a defeat over the Finance Bill unless they meanwhile reconsider the position and effect greater reduction in expenditure. If Government suffer defeat then the Viceroy will have to certify the Bill and that would bring about a serious deadlock. But the Assembly, I am glad to report, has determined to throw out the Bill whatever might be the constitutional consequences of such a step.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

BUDGET DISCUSSION CONTINUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

General discussion on the budget was resumed by Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Leader of the National Party. He regretted to find that the resolution of the Assembly urging admission of Indians into the auxiliary services which had been adopted with the concurrence of the Government had not yet been decided. He hoped the Commander-in-Chief would not desist from using his influence till the Home Government agreed to the proposal.

Sir Sivaswamy felt sorry to find that the Inchcape Committee had proposed reduction in the estimates for providing improved accommodation for Indian sepoys. His frontier tour had shown that their own horses were provided better sheds than the residence provided to Indian sepoys. He hoped that as soon as the financial position improved, the improvement in accommodation of Sepoys would receive the attentions of the Government. He made particular reference to the unjust capitation charges and hoped these would be soon placed on an equitable basis.

Turning to the budget in general, Sir Sivaswamy said the House would agree that they should not leave uncovered deficits. He hoped that firstly the Government would exploit every possible avenue for retrenchment to bring Inchcape cuts into effect during the next year with a view to cover the deficits, but if taxation was inevitable, he hoped that Government would not persist in salt tax because it would be politically unwise and lend a handle to the political agitator. Some other expedients must be found.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, President of the democratic party, expressed dissatisfaction that the Inchcape Committee had not explored all the possible avenues of retrenchment and that in some cases provisions of Nation Building Department had been proposed to be reduced. He quoted from the Inchcape report to show that the Committee had condemned the military estimates as being such that the country could not afford them. The military charges were simply starving all nation building activities and he was sure that in the attempt at civilizing Mahsud, India would be bled white. He strongly criticised the policy enunciated yesterday by Mr. Gray which showed that the forward policy was to be persisted in one form or other.

Referring to the position of Indian members in the Executive Council, he hoped that they would be trusted to discharge some of the difficult duties of administration. He was distressed to find that Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Innes and Sir Basil Blackett were getting thin with heavy load of work while the Indian Members were growing fat for absence of work. (Laughter.) He hoped that by some new arrangement the Indian Members would be given important and onerous duties so that their European Colleagues might get much needed rest (renewed laughter).

Touching railway, Mr. Iyer hoped that following the lead given by England, passenger fares would be reduced with better financial results (hear, hear). He further gave expression to a sense of disappointment that contrary to expectation, the finance member had failed to give correct lead on exchange and to stabilise it at 1/4d.

Dr. Gour said that the military expenditure which stood in 1913-14 at 29.17 crores had gone up in 1922-23 to 72.29 crores. The Financial Conference of Brussels regarded the military expenditure amounting to twenty per cent. of the gross revenue of a country as perilous but the military expenditure of India worked out at 44 per cent. of the Indian revenues. After the mutiny when the army of India was reorganised it was found at 65 thousand British and 140 thousand Indian troops. The strength of army now had risen by 7600 British and 46497 Indian troops and there was no justification for this increase when the treaty had been concluded with Afghan and there was no internal menace. The maintenance of internal peace and order was primarily the function of the police and not that of the army. One-third of the army should therefore be reduced and replaced by the Police. The British soldiers were the costliest soldiers in the world and were five and a half time as costly as Indian soldiers. They should therefore be replaced by the latter if the military expenditure was to be reduced.

Mr. A. U. Venkatrama Iyer of the Finance Department replied to some of the points raised in the debate. Claiming some knowledge of the figures in the budget Mr. Iyer said he could not discover even lakhs, not to speak of crores of hidden money as alleged by some members. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer had stated that the Government of India had left unexplored several avenues of retrenchment. The Retrenchment Committee knew their business and they had suggested some economies which should be left over till next year because they knew that they could not be brought into effect this year.

Speaking on the civil estimate Mr. Iyer pointed out that possibility of any further reduction was very remote. As regards additional taxation, Mr. Iyer reminded the House of the fact that no less than 47 members gave notice of resolution for additional taxation in order to wipe off the provincial contributions. The Government of India now proposed to do the same and hoped they would have support of those members in regard to the finance bill. (Laughter.) (Some voices, "not at all"). If it was not accepted the remission of contributions must as a corollary be deferred to a remote date.

Sir Montagu Webb called the Retrenchment Committee's report as the most valuable document that Government had published for many years past. The British taxpayer he said paid this country during the war very nearly two hundred and fifty millions sterling for services and goods supplied by this country, and on account of the then financial policy the prices in this country were forced up. It was this high price that was responsible for seventy-five per cent. of their present difficulties. He urged that the deficit be covered by imposition of small export tax on petrol, a four annas duty on silver and abolition of the one rupee note and reduction of the proposed salt duty by half.

SALT DUTY, MESSENGER OF REVOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the deficit of Government during the last few years and this year was not due to the Assembly not voting for taxation but mostly to the failure of the departments to bring correct approximate estimates. If the present deficit was left uncovered the credit of the country would suffer but the salt duty, he repeated, was a messenger of revolution and so they must find out some other way of meeting it. Mr. Jamnadas emphasised the necessity of locating gold standard reserve in this country and further modification of the Paper Currency Act with a view to enable Government to make ten to fifteen crores of rupees available to the Imperial Bank, who could advance the amount to agriculturists during seasonal periods at five to six per cent rate of interests. Concluding Mr. Jamnadas, amid voices of no, no, suggested the raising of export duty on jute.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch, Sir Gordon Fraser suggested that the salt tax be reduced to twelve annas or eight annas in place of one rupee four annas proposed by Government. He read a telegram from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and the Raw Hides Association protesting strongly against the proposed reduction of export duty on raw hides and skins as it would throttle the tanning industry of India (hear hear) and also representing that the rebate allowed to the other parts of the empire be done away with and the rate of fifteen per cent. be made universally applicable. Sir Gordon Fraser quoted figures to show that Germany was again almost monopolising the Calcutta trade in hides as she had done before the war.

Mr. Samarth thought, there would be practically no deficit if the budget figures were recast in accordance with the well recognised canon of public finance. He, however, felt satisfied that Government had after all abandoned the policy of occupation of Waziristan.

The Hon. Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, replied to the suggestion made by Mr. Spence and others to levy an export duty on petrol. After a brief retrospect of the export trade of petrol from Burma and India he pointed out that the quantity exported was only a drop in the world's consumption and as such it would be difficult for them to keep up the competition with the other countries. It was therefore entirely out of the question to fix the export duty at anything approaching either six annas or even three annas. If following the examples of other countries they proposed a tax of half anna per gallon the revenue they would derive would be only six lakhs of rupees. In this connection it must be remembered that the Burma Oil Company had supplied India, kerosine oil at two rupees fourteen annas per gallon and they had not raised this price for many years. It was estimated at the recent annual meeting of the Burma Oil Company that if they had raised the price of kerosine oil supplied to India at world's market price they would have gained something like thirty-eight crores of rupees. If therefore an export duty on petrol was imposed the result would be that the Burma Oil Company would be forced to recover their loss by increasing the price of kerosine. This would not bring any revenue to Government and would only add to the burden of the consumers of kerosine in India. The Government of India had carefully explored the matter and deliberately come to the conclusion that the suggested duty on petrol was not worth doing. (Applause).

Mr. Burdon, the Army Secretary, replying to the suggestions that military budget be reduced beyond the Inchcape Committee's recommendations asked the House to remember that the Committee had already gone as far as possible and the speaker could testify to the ruthlessness with which the Committee had attacked the military budget. The House should realise the effect of the Inchcape Committee's recommendation. Its effect regarding the army units would be reduction in the fighting strength of 8,500 British troops and 6,000 Indian troops making a total of 14,500. This was a very considerable proportion to the strength of the army.

As for the suggestion of Dr. Gour that for internal security armed police battalion be formed in place of the troops, he said that nothing would please the army than to be relieved of duty of quelling civil commotion but there would not be very great difference in the cost of regular force and the armed police. Of course the charge for maintenance of the police would be transferred from the central to the provincial revenues but there were military reasons against the proposal for substitution of the police force for the regular force and other questions of policy were involved which he could not properly discuss on the present occasion. He further pointed out that according to the Inchcape Committee any further reduction on British troops beyond those recommended by the Committee could not be safely made. Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who was a member of the Military Requirements Committee and was an authority on military questions had admitted in his speech to-day that he did not share the view of Sir Dinshaw Wacha for abolition of the army amalgamation scheme which meant that Sir Sivaswamy was opposed to greater reduction in British troops. Concluding Mr. Burdon assured on behalf of Commander-in-Chief that he would do everything in his power to secure a favourable decision on the resolutions of the Assembly on the Esher Report including that urging admission of Indians to the Auxiliary Services. (Applause).

Mr. Jamal said that the contemplated tax on salt was unpopular and not well received. Referring to Mr. Jamnadas' suggestion for raising of export duty on Jute, he observed that if jute tax was levied it would hamper the jute trade in Bengal.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas said that the deficit should be met by substituting some other tax for the proposed salt tax.

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan objected to the retrenchment in the military expenditure on the frontier.

Mr. B. N. Misra urged that more money ought to be spent on industry and agriculture. He disputed the official argument that army was necessary for maintenance of internal order and remarked that if Arms Act was extended there would be no need for it.

Khan Bahadur Sarfariz Hussain Khan opposed the salt tax.

Mr. Kabir Uddin Ahmed criticised the crushing military expenditure especially the sink spot of Waziristan and urged Government to accept the close border policy leaving the tribes to themselves.

Mr. Joshi called the budget as hope-inspiring budget but thought that there were still other avenues of retrenchment in the civil side. He wanted a clear statement from Government as to what they had done to improve the railway facilities of the third class passengers as compared with those provided for first and second class passengers.

Haji Wajjihudin strongly opposed the imposition of salt duty. He suggested that tax should be levied on liquor and other luxurious articles.

Mr. Venkatapatiraju complimented Sir Basil Blackett for his sturdy independence in reviewing Indian finances in the past and for calling a spade a spade. He did not understand the delay in accepting in full the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee in respect of the army. Home authorities had always said that they would trust the man on the spot and here was the Commander-in-Chief himself declaring that he accepted the proposed reduction and why should there be delay in carrying it fully during the next year. Mr. Raju attacked the railway management and declared that the Assembly had voted for state management not because they were enamoured of Governments but because it would be a lesser evil than the existing company management. He also urged for protective duties on import of salt and also duty on export of jute.

FINANCE MEMBER'S WINDING UP.

Sir Basil Blackett, in winding up the debate, first replied to the suggestion for further retrenchment and made it clear that the Government estimates for next year contained the fullest extent to which Government could go and it would be impossible to go further during the next year. "We are convinced that there is no possibility for further reduction in expenditure during 1923-24. I am not prepared to say that all possible reduction for all times has been made. The House can take it from me that there is going to be a very great difficulty in carrying into effect reductions which we have taken the responsibility of including in the budget."

Proceeding the Finance Member said it was not fair to criticise the Government that hey are starving the nation building departments. Under the federal system such departments belonged to provinces. The Inchcape Committee had only suggested economies in regard to certain provisions made from central revenues and these were small and scarcely touched the problem of nation-building expenditure. He admitted that some desirable expenditure was being cut down but their only plea was not against the desirability of the item but simply that the country at present could not afford it. He hoped when members discussed various demands for grants they would keep this view in mind in urging retrenchment in one place and opposing proposed reductions over other heads. He was glad to find that there was general unanimity that deficit must be covered. He also admitted that there had been almost unanimous opposition expressed by the non-official against salt tax. He, however, maintained that Government was honestly convinced that from economic point of view the Salt tax was the least objectionable form of taxation. He said he found practical unanimity in the House on the necessity for balancing the budget. Government, he said, would be glad to accept any other expedient in place of the salt tax, but on examining all the suggestions made he found that the Salt tax still held ground and hoped the House would accept it. The only proposed alternative was that advanced by Sir Gordon Fraser, advocating half annas surcharge on income tax, supertax and customs collections. This suggestion Government would examine but obviously there would be some difficulties in the way. Petrol export tax was out of the question as had been explained by Mr. Innes. Silver tax was hardly annual and was open to objections. In any case it would offer only partial solution. Similarly would increase in cotton duty and these would certainly involve more heavy proportion of tax on the poor than salt tax. Government, he assured the House, had not proposed salt tax light-heartedly. But after examining all other expedients they had found that it would do less damage to the country and would most easily cover the deficit. No member had shown the economic ill-effects of the tax. Of course it had been considered politically objectionable. He did not deny the political difficulty but the position was that it was a tax which would cost three annas a year per head. It could not be claimed by anybody that this was going to upset the position of even the poorest. (A voice, oh yes) Finance Member repeated that other duties such as on cotton would weigh more heavily on the poor than salt. Government was honestly convinced that both economically and socially salt tax was the least objectionable and that its opposition was solely due to sentiment and poitical difficulty. But Government was ready to examine with the House any other expedient which would give them the money they required for covering the deficit. Mr. Samarth had suggested to give them the money they required for covering the deficit. Mr. Samarth had suggested transference of some charges on revenue to capital account. He warned against juggling in figures. By transfer of those accounts they would be simply piling up their unproductive debt which already stood at a high figure. He said Mr. Samarth had misinterpreted the authority he had quoted. As for the suggestion of charging railway annuities representing sinking fund he said such raid on sinking fund was not unusual and was resorted to in England during the war, but it was a confession of weakness. The position therefore was that none of the suggestions made by non-officials presented acceptable expedient and salt tax held the field as economically the least objectionable of all alternatives. Referring to railway working expenses he pointed to the bad effects of neglecting renewals and repairs during the war and warned against the same mistake in the future. If the Government had agreed to reduction in working expenses it was a thing which could not be repeated every year, for, it would be thoroughly undesirable finance to invent surplus by starving railways in respect of renewals and repairs and not keeping them up to the mark.

Continuing Finance Member said, in an interesting speech Mr. Ginwalla had spoken on the incidence of taxation. But the difficulty in their way was the present demarcation of subjects between provinces and the Central Government. For instance, death duties might well be considered by provinces. In respect of tax on agricultural income he was told that to touch permanent settlement would be a breach of faith to the zemindars. This suggestion regarding incidence of taxation also could not help them.

The Finance Member then dwelt on the criticism of the waiting policy regarding exchange. He said opinion for and against his policy seemed evenly divided. One member had expressed great disappointment that he (speaker) had not been able contrary to expectations, to announce stabilization policy. Perhaps, the Hon. member wanted that on the day of his landing in Bombay he should have ordered "let exchange be fixed and it was fixed" (laughter). He maintained the position taken by him in the course of his budget speech that time was not yet to come to any decision and that especially uncertainty introduced by the United States should be watched. India would be faced with the problem whether she wanted to keep internal prices more or less stable or whether she would keep rupee more or less stable. It would be much more to India's advantage to get external value altered rather than internal value of rupee. The Finance Member said he had appealed to the House for one strong pull together to balance the budget. They could not take risks. This year they already had two good monsoons and a third might not be as favourable, thus proving their estimates too optimistic and if the budget was balanced this year it would make an enormous difference. Government might be able to borrow at lower rates.

Concluding the Finance Member said "all were agreed that the deficit must be covered; and the salt tax remained as the only suggestion which held the field as being the best in the opinion of the Government of India to deal with the situation (Applause) The Assembly then adjourned till the eighth.

DOUBLING SALT TAX!

COURTING DISEASE AND DEATH,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—The benign Government has decided to double the salt-tax! There is an uproar all over the country. Even the co-operators are opposed to it. Mrs. Besant apprehends increased discontent in the land which will prejudice the election prospects of the Cooperators and will strengthen the hands of the N. C. O.'s! But there is a graver danger than this. For, Sir,

(1) Whenever salt duty was enhanced, there was reduction in consumption.

(2) That as it is, the poor Indian cannot buy sufficient salt for his requirements!

(3) That the deficient use of salt by the Indian masses is responsible for the many diseases from which the poor suffer.

(4) That for Influenza, salt water drinking and serenging was specially recommended.

(5) That six million Indians passed away in the Punjab during the Influenza epidemic of 1919-20!

(6) And, if the tax is doubled now, it will greatly affect the vitality of the poor tiller and labourer and will expose him to fell diseases!

(7) Is the increase in salt-duty equitable? Is it humane? Can the Assembly pass it? Can any Government, worth the name, enforce it?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ATTACK ON PROPHET.

MASS MEETING AT ZANZIBAR.

IMMEDIATE ACTION DEMANDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Mar. 6.

Mr. Achariar, editor of the "Democrat" has been released. Mombassa and Nairobi Moslems filed affidavits against Mr. Shaw for insulting the Prophet. All Asiatic communities of Zanzibar, including Arabs, Hindus and Indian Muslims and African Muslims held an overcrowded meeting which was presided over by Mr. Tayabali, Barrister who strongly condemned the most indecent and blasphemous attack by Mr. shaw on the Holy Prophet of Islam, and requested the Governor, Kenya to take immediate action to prevent a recurrence of such a publication. also whilst appreciating the Sultan of Zanzibar's action hitherto, requested His Highness still to do the needful to sooth the lacerated feelings of Muslims of this country. Mr. Anantani representing the Hindus spoke that these attacks virtually reflected antagonism to Asiatic civilisation.

MASS MEETING OF ZANZIBAR ASIATICS.

PROTEST AGAINST ATTACK ON THE PROPHET.

Mr. Taibali Rajabali, Bar-at-Law cables from Zanzibar under date 6th March:—

A crowded mass meeting of all Asiatic communities including Arabs, Hindus, Indian Muslims and African Muslims held under the presidentship of Mr. Taibali Rajabali, Bar-at-Law resolved on condemning the most indecent and blasphemous attack on the holy Prophet of Islam and requested the Governor of Kenya to take immediate action to prevent recurrence of such publications.

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS INTERVIEWED.

AHMEDABAD, Mar 6.

Interviewed on the question of emigration to Malaya, Ceylon and Mauritius and asked what he thought about the decision of legislators and the Government of India about emigration to Malaya and Ceylon, Mr. Andrews said:—

"I deeply regret the way in which this legislation was passed. It appears to me that the wisest course would have been to put Malaya and Ceylon on probation for a year. During this year thorough investigation should have been made by competent men and a definite understanding reached with these two Governments, before any final sanction was given for continuance of labour emigration. We have clearly lost a great opportunity of getting satisfactory terms. We shall never have such an opportunity again. Personally I hold strongly Ceylon and Malaya labour differ materially from Fiji and British Guiana because, Indians in these places are easily able to get back to their own country. I have visited labourers' quarters in both places and I can say without hesitation that on the whole the conditions of living are much better and happier than those in Fiji. All the same I have found out that there are many black spots and many serious evils still existing.

INDEPENDENT INQUIRY SUGGESTED.

Asking what advice he would give the Madras public when Government had flouted their opinion on this problem of emigration Mr. Andrews replied. "My advice is the facts about emigration should be enquired into and made known as quickly as possible. If a Government enquiry is not sanctioned an independent inquiry should immediately be made. Certain outstanding points should be made public, for example absolute lack of Indian political rights in Malaya and the danger ever present of deportation. With strong public opinion and a clear knowledge of facts this could be set right quickly."

Questioned regarding his opinion about emigration to Mauritius, Mr. Andrews said "I can see no valid reason as yet offered for resumption of labour emigration to Mauritius. The population is actually increasing and the island is densely populated. The only effect of fresh emigration would be to reduce the wages of cultivators. It appears to me that these cultivators have now at last obtained for themselves an adequate rate of exchange for their labour and this should not be sacrificed by the introduction of a large number of fresh labourers who would work for lower wages. It is clear from Government figures that the Indian community is very hard working. Labourers who worked so hard should not be deprived of the fruits of their labour. I should have no objection whatever to assistance being given to enterprising Indians, who wished to go out to Mauritius as free citizens and under no contract. The number of these would of course be limited and they would be very carefully selected. My point is just as Canada and Australia now refuse to take the lowest classes and carefully select their new settlers from the British population, so Mauritius should only add to its numbers men of real enterprise who could keep the island from stagnating."

KHADI EXHIBITION.

OPENING CEREMONY ON 11TH INST.

The opening ceremony of the All-India Khadi Exhibition will be performed on Sunday, the 11th instant at 5 p.m. by Dr. Sir P. C. Ray.

OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

of the last war was not, as stated by sceptic or short sighted foreign correspondents an attempt at forming a personal body guard for the President, but an effort towards disciplining Fascism. There were over 100,000 young men roaming about Italy, some Fascisti and others anti-Fascisti, causing disorders, armed, undisciplined, and rebellious to any central authority. Other parties were also arming; the followers of D'Annunzio, the Nationalists, the Republicans and even the mild and spongy Liberals were all preparing to form flying companies for punitive or defensive expeditions. This tendency has now disappeared, thanks to the creation of the picked Militia. This is indeed the first and most important characteristic of the Government of Mussolini: an absolute and thorough going hatred of disorder of any kind. A great change indeed from the flabby Governments of Nitti, Giolitti and especially Facta, who evinced a positive horror of responsibility, a distaste for coming to any decision, a fear of punishing disorder. No party in Italy will now be allowed to collect arms and organise. The new Militia, working with the remarkably efficient body of the *Carabinieri* and the regular army, will keep the land at peace, even against their own alleged adherents if necessary.

Another characteristic of the new Government is its dislike of wasted energy, of haphasard effort. Mussolini never tires of urging upon all classes the rythm of intensified work. Fascism is *spiritalined*, activity. The decisions of the Cabinet are rapid, although by no means thoughtless. The full powers which it compelled Parliament to vote in matters pertaining to the Civil Service and the Finance, allow it full scope. Colossal reforms, which hurt of course local interests, petty vanities, and sometimes cause real damage to innocent victims, has have unfortunately proved necessary for the good of the country, and follow each other with extraordinary rapidity. Everything had to be done anew: everything had to be done at once. None of those whose interests suffer from the change have any means of redress, since Parliament, their only means of reaching the Government, is obedient and tame.

For the present, Mussolini's chief effort has been towards destroying the bureaucratic entrenchment of the war period. All the vexatious regulations which offered obstacles to commerce and to the release of capital have been done away with. The mere abolition of the nominal holdings of stocks, and the granting of favourable treatment to foreign capital invested in Italy were a great help to the economic development of the country. It has been reckoned that at one single meeting of the Cabinet, the wealth of Italy was increased by such measures to the amount of one hundred millions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BENEFITS.

The new Government found itself confronted with the necessity of putting the whole country in order. The disorder was partly the result of the war, and partly of the unsatisfactory Peace treaty, not counting the three years of inefficient government. Any one who wishes to read an eloquent recapitulation of those years of mismanagement should turn to the speech delivered by Giacomo Acerbo at Teramo on February 4. This very young man is one who will take a great place in the political life of his country.

The new Government, composed of the most intelligent and energetic leaders of the young men's party with the addition of one or two able men from other parties, such as Gentile and de Stefani, has given to the other tractors might be purchased and the country a strong impression of energy, guidance and will-to-have-order, even at the cost of limitation of personal freedom.

Every Minister has simplified his Services and tried to develop trade, industry and agriculture. The Minister of Finance, for instance has reduced the import duties upon many products, flour, sugar, agricultural machinery, and farming necessities. It has been the same in every corner of bureaucracy. Numbehless commissions, useless and costly, the result of successful raids upon the budget by past ministers, have all been abolished. Several hundred Government employees, many thousand railway workers will be gradually dismissed. A whole corps of 40 000 men the *Guardie Regia*, were disbanded as cumbersome and useless, hardships being thus worked upon individuals of course, but a great economy being introduced. In the Public Instruction, many colleges and schools of higher studies are being turned over to private enterprise. The body of the *Provveditori*, or business inspectors was brought down from 69 to 19. The laws and decrees regulating the leases of houses and apartments were rescinded. Most of the State monopolies, which were the result of the war, have been abolished. In short, every effort was strained towards an equilibrium of the budget. To those who followed the financial problems of Italy, the result attained by Mussolini in 3 months is nothing short of amazing. In 1919-1920, the deficit was 14 milliards. This year it will only be 6. In two years, par will probably be reached.

NATIONAL SYNDICATES.

One of the least understood sides of the new Italian situation is that of the National Syndicates. The subject is hardly ever touched upon by correspondents, unless it be to repeat some contradictory gossip about D'Annunzio who is very active on behalf of these guilds. Yet, the National Syndicates have absorbed in a very short time the great majority of the Italian workers. Despite a few hundred thousand men who remain faithful to the *Federation of Labour* Socialist in character, or to the *Italian Federation* of the Catholic type prevalent in Latin countries, over a million and a half workers of the factory or the field have joined the ranks of Fascism. What amount of conviction do they have? Is their education sufficient to enable them even to understood what upheaval Fascism is preparing for their country? What mirage, what hopes unvoiced are animating these simple but straightforward intellects? I fear that their one idea at present is to enlist force in their support. The Fascista State is strong—therefore they will lean upon that strength to enforce accords between patrons and workers. They may have played wisely in their genuine directness and simplicity, for already one can find in the writings of exponents of Fascism, threats against unfair owners of property and unreasonable workers and the theories of the "fair wage," of the "amount of land necessary for a family to live on" and others.

Despite the fact that these theories have never been successful, neither in Australia nor in some Middle Western States of America, they are being trotted out again. The peculiar new conditions may give them a better chance in Italy.

It is possible to prophesy that Fascism will follow the number after a while if the number is faithful to Fascism until it is thoroughly established in power and sways the whole country. In other words, Fascism—that is young Italy—is sure to incline towards the left, that is to say towards a policy which will suggest socialism, but more of the *guildest* variety than of the syndicalist brand. The conviction of many Italian communistic leaders is certain on that score. It is perhaps to such widely disseminated hope that Benito Mussolini may do much for them that the comparative mildness of their opposition to him is due. Again I refer the reader to his own article in *Gerarchia* for the New Year.

Indeed, about the middle of December 1922, Fascism passed through a very serious crisis for that very reason. After having had interviews with the President, two socialist deputies, Baldesi and Zaniboni came away with the notion that they should launch the idea of a union between all the Italian Syndicalist forces, that is to say between Fascisti and Socialists. This their understanding of the views of Mussolini provoked a fierce reaction among the secondary elements of the new Party. One deputy, Ferinaccoi delivered himself of a fiery threatening speech against such a union. Signor Farinacci is one of the few leaders who firmly attempt to resist the Mussolini impulse. The President was at the time in London for one of the many unfortunate Conferences dear to Mr. Lloyd George. He denied the news at once, seeming at the time to be giving in to an insurrection of the Right elements of his party.

Nevertheless, Mussolini is only 38, his chief supporters are most of them even younger; and no bourgeois prejudice will sway this son of the people for very long. Fascism is an idea, a theory; and Fascism well understood means a sincere attempt at relieving the working classes of some of their burdens. The Government of Mussolini will in some of its manifestations gradually assume a more popular character.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE PARTIES.

This attitude varies. Towards communistic internationalism, Mussolina is openly and fiercely fighting. He successfully foiled a plot a few weeks ago, the origin of which was Moscow, Berlin or London, and probably all three centers.

The President has long since realized the emptiness of Republicanism; but he has retained his regard for the stern, old fashioned Italian who saw in the election of a president a panacea against all political evils. He has tried to attact to his party many republicans who had gone through the war like himself and were sincere Italian patriots. He took in some *Popolari*, or indipendant Catholics, and some Liberals even received members of these two parties in his ministry. This he did without enthusiasm, although one of them at least, Gentile, is one of the glories of intellectual Italy. One of the tendencies of the President is to accept personal adhesions of competent people whenever they are tendered to him. What a man has been is of no interest to Mussolini, but what he is now.

The relations between Fascisti and Nationalists are more difficult, because they are in a way rival parties, both professing sincere love of country. Fascism is a new and popular edition of Nationalism; the latter being rather a leader's party of the old type, the preserve of a few intellectuals and big industrials. After the lightning-like success of Fascism among the youth of the land, the Nationalists thought they could form, they also, militia, troops of action, and local bodies; but they remained poor seconds. There is now an agitation in certain parts for a reunion of the two parties. If this Union takes places, it will be a merger. No matter what compromise is accepted, the result will be the absorption of Nationalism into Fascism. In that case, of course, the elements of the Right in the Fascista party will be reinforced. This is important when we consider the probability of Fascism rapidly becoming the party of 95 per cent of Young Italy, and having, from the very size of its following, several shades of political opinion.

With parties that are outside the political life of the country, Mussolini and his lieutenents have also expressed their clear view. Masonry, which in Italy is rather poorly composed and led at present, and which has always had internationalistic tendencies has become taboo to the Fascisti. Be a Mason or a Fascista! is the dictum. Resign from Masonry or be expelled from our party!

The Catholics, on the contrary, have been absorbed without knowing it at first. Mussolini is frankly respectful of the Catholic religion which is, as he frequently repeats, that of the large majority of the country. Under his Government, religion as a party will have no chance of expansion. No leader will be able to exploit it for his own ambitious purposes.

FOREIGN POLICY.

The Foreign Policy of the Fascisti began in a spectacular way, by the refusal of Mussolini to go to Lausanne until Poincare and Curzon had retraced their steps and met him where the distinguished correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" happened to be residing.

The noble Lord indulged in one of his frequent, undignified and uncontrollable fits of temper which caused the gallant Italian leader to send flowers to Lady Curzon.

From this, and from demonstrations of aggressive nationalism on the part of some Fascisti before and after their party's accession to power, it was deduced that a great danger for the peace of Europe had arisen. International financiers began to fear for their holdings, conscious of many misdeeds. But they are now well reconciled to the new order. Those who feared that Mussolini might prove to be acting the bull in the china shop were not aware of his character. He is a cautious young Latin. His behaviour towards Yugo-Slavia, with the Croat element ever ready to seize upon any occasion of being unpleasant to Italy, evinced great self-control. He expressed his wish to honour the signature of a previous government and to respect the *Treaty of Rapallo*, bitter pill though that was. He carried the agreement of *Santa Margherita* to the Chamber and forced it through. He sacrificed much for the sake of peace with his peppery neighbour. His attitude to the Allies was dignified, calm and far from uncompromising. If he were to be ignored, not as Mussolini, but as ruler of Italy, it is probable that his alleged idea of a European bloc would become a tempting venture, but Mussolini believes in the live and let live policy. He has expressed himself towards the Soviets in clear language. His policy can be said to be most practical. "We have to be friendly with countries upon whose exports we depend for our daily lives." In foreign exchange, Mussolini has done the next best thing to improving the exchange, he has stabilised it.

The Fascista state has a dignified foreign policy, giving the Italians all over the world the impression that they are protected, and to foreigners that of there being a brain and a hand in the Chigi Palace, where the Italian Foreign Office now is. The Government has paid special attention to Italian emigration, with results already favourable for both the emigrants and the countries where they might be going.

CONCLUSION.

Young Italy is, in short, going through a very interesting crisis. Never have the sign of new re-birth, of a real renaissance, been so marked as to-day. Young men of great talent and of an infinite capacity for taking pains, which is more serviceable than the erratic genius, are working in every field of life, fired by the intense patriotism of their leaders. Economy, efficiency, self-denial, a spiritual longing for a great achievement—all these are evidenced everywhere.

It was about five months ago that Dr. Grossich, the first president of the Constituent of Fiume, in the course of a long walk we took together through his beloved city, said to me, "L'amore di patria e passione o non e nulla,"—Love of country is a passion or it is nothing. That is the attitude of the Fascisti. That is the attitude of D'Annunzio, whose recent movements have been very much misunderstood, by the way, and of Sem Benelli, the two most interesting writers and leaders of the day. And both have large followings as political thinkers and patriots. Both have chosen their distinct fields of action, both are supporting the new movement with all their ardent Italian souls. D'Annunzio received Mussolini a few hours before the other assumed power; and Sem Benelli's telegram of adhesion was one of the first to be received by the leader of Fascism.

In short, Fascism in power is an infinitely more serious human manifestation, than Fascism in opposition. It has given to Italy peace, work, a directing will, a controlled energy. It has given the youth of the country what they had vainly hoped for as a result of the war. Fascism is not merely an anti-Bolshevist movement, a movement against all that is destructive. It is the clear expression of the will of a whole generation, tired of bureaucracy, parliamentarism and intellectual quibblings. Fascism may be the rule of a minority, but that minority is organised.

For we have entered an age of efficiency therefore that of the rule of organized minorities, the rule of oligarchis but we do not seem to be aware of it.

The new order is fast approaching. From two different, *but not opposed* angles, Fascism and Bolshevism will evolve until they meet on common ground in their enmity to the idlers, the inefficient workers, the blood sucking middlemen. Both are Oligarchies, both will remain so or perish. I advise those who doubt, to study the meaning of three words, oligarchy, syndicalism, and guild system, then to wait and see before classifying and cataloguing the new forces of Europe. Already in our futility, we have labelled young Mussolini, Professor and Doctor, he the soldier, he patriot, the Chief! Enough to cause the author of *The Prince* to turn in his grave.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

AN EX-EDITOR ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 6.

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, late Editor of the "Pratab", Cawnpore has been arrested to-day and taken in the Police custody to Fatehpur on the charge of having delivered a speech alleged to be seditious as a President of the District Political Conference held at Fatehpur in the month of December.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

EUROPEAN SUED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Walsh Philip Prins, a European, formerly the Manager and Agent of Messrs. Cooper Allen & Co., and the North-West Tannery Depot, at Calcutta, was placed on trial on charges of breach of trust and falsifying the accounts of the Firms. The accused pleaded not guilty. There were two charges against the accused for criminal breach of trust in respect of goods and the cash of his employers amounting to Rs. 22,000. It was alleged that the Firms suspecting the things were not satisfactory at Calcutta Depot, started an enquiry and found shortage in the stock to an extent of Rs. 16,130 and cash to an extent of Rs. 5,480 which the accused was charged with having misappropriated. There was another charge in respect of Rs. 454, the value of Chamois skins of Cooper Allen & Co. The third charge was that the statement of accounts and stock submitted by the accused was false. Mr. Coffey, Accountant, Cooper Allen & Co., Mr. Scott of North-Western Tannery were examined for the prosecution. The trial is proceeding. Mr. L. M. Banerjee, Government Advocate appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended and cross-examined the witnesses himself.

N. I. CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEANS VS. MAHOMADANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 5.

The final in the Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament began to-day between European and Mahomedans at 11-30 a.m. before 3,000 spectators. The Europeans won the toss and batted first. Higgins and Green opened the innings to the bowling of Abdul Aziz and Abdus Salam. Both played steadily and well, the former hitting five fours and the latter six and scoring 37 and 40 respectively. Higgins was bowled by Hassan after he had been in the field an hour and a half. And Green subsequently was stumped. When Rhodes joined Alexander at about 1.40 p.m. the Yorkshire player received the usual applause both from players and spectators, but fortune did not favour him much today, as he was beautifully caught by Hassan Shah before he reached double figures. Salter now joined Alexander but with no better luck than the Yorkshire player, as he was bowled by Abdul Aziz with only two runs to his credit.

EXCELLENT MAHOMEDAN FIELDING.

Abdul Aziz and Abdus Salam were now bowling well and the Mahomedan fielding reached a high standard. Shaw and Smyth began playing a cautious game but runs came easily and after a time both let themselves go. Smyth's score included seven fours and one six. But when everyone thought that he was well set for a century a deadly ball from Wazir Ali beat him completely. Wright then followed and joined Shaw and hit four fours but was ultimately bowled by Saleh Md. Khan. Lumsden then went in in place of Kilner who to the regret of all could not play to-day owing to his departure to Bombay from where he proceeds to England on Saturday next. (Rhodes joins him in Bombay on the same day.) Lumsden could not however play for long as he was caught by Wazir Ali. Halland now joined Shaw but the latter who was playing excellently was beautifully caught by Abdul Aziz and thus the whole team was disposed of for a total of 227.

At 5.40 the Mahomedans started their innings and at close of play had lost one wicket for 16.

GERMAN BAYONETS IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA POLICE BUSY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Following inquiry into importation of German bayonets in this province the Calcutta Police are busy making investigation regarding import of poisonous pistols from Germany into Calcutta. These are known as Sheintod or Wedles Pistols, latest German invention, and are used to produce temporary insensibility when fired.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST PUNJAB PAPERS.

GOVT. BACKS UP OFFICIALS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 5.

At question time in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sir John Maynard informed the House that 13 officers had been accorded permission to institute proceedings for defamation against proprietors or publishers, writers and editors of newspapers, and 13 civil suits and one criminal suit have actually been lodged. The nature of assistance rendered by Government is that Government pays court-fee stamp on the plaint and its law officers are employed to conduct the cases.

In reply to another question same Hon. Member said that the number of political prisoners who have apologised and been released is considerable and probably not less than 100 in all.

MADRAS NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 5.

During the last official year, expenditure under buildings and roads branch P.W.D. Madras amounted to Rs. 8,344,000 highest on record.

Mr. G. S. Arundale has returned to Madras from Indore after serving his term of office as Director of Education in that State. He will in future be associated with Dr. Annie Besant in all her work.

Writing on proposal to double salt tax Dr. Annie Besant says in "New India" that already by proposal to double this abnoxious tax Government has played deliberately into the hands of non-cooperators and given great impulse to the campaign for civil disobedience which they hope to inaugurate at the end of the next month.

H.H. the Aga Khan, head of the Khoja, (Mahomedan) community will arrive in Madras on 13th instant on a visit to the members of his community in this city.

JAMAIT-ULMAI HIND.

The Secretary, Jamait-Ulmai-Hind wires from Calcutta under date March 6th:—

The Jamait-Ulmai-Hind in its Delhi session of February 9th and 10th decided to open a propaganda department to stop Rajput Muslims from forsaking their religion and to safeguard Islam in India. To achieve these aims it has also decided to appeal to the Muslims of India for funds. I hope that true Muslims will rise to the occasion and subscribe to the fund by the 25th *Ramazan*. Those who desire to devote their *Zakat* money for the purpose will kindly make it clear when sending it to the Jamait. In conclusion I must make it clear that the collection will in no circumstances be spent for any political purpose.,

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

When the Punjab Legislative Council reassembled to-day the general discussion of the budget began. Some members were optimistic about the financial position, others were gloomy and anxious and a few thought that the reformers had been a failure as they have brought the province on the point of bankruptcy and insolvency. Several members requested Government to curtail the expenditure further and lessen the cost of administration and to give effect to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee immediately. Mr. Manohar Lal requested not to starve the higher education. Mr. Chisti asked Government to change its policy towards the political movements in the country and lessen the expenditure on police and jails.

Mr. Ganpat Rao appealed to the Government members and the Ministers to spend less money on tours and to accept less pay voluntarily as had been done in other provinces and requested the Deputy President to give up his honorarium.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow when the budget discussion will be continued.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

To-day's debate in the Bengal Legislative Council on the Calcutta Municipal Bill centred on a clause regarding the slaughter of cows. The clause says the Corporation may at any time for purposes of improving and conserving milk supply, by a resolution in favour of which not less than two-thirds of the members present have voted, may restrict slaughter in Municipal or private slaughter houses of such kind of cows and calves as may to them seem proper. This clause was not in the original Bill but was recommended by the Select Committee. Number of Mahomedans demanded deletion of clause and moved amendment to that effect. Several Europeans and Anglo-Indian members supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee accepted the amendment which was carried, 55 voting for and 31 against, all Hindus opposing.

REFORM AMONG BHILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JHALOD, (Gujarat) Mar. 3.

The Bhils of Panch Mahals are not behind their Kaliparaj brethren of Surat District and of the Navsari Prant of Baroda in the matter of social reform. Just before the Holi holidays, they met in Jhalod Taluka in a village two miles off the Taluka town of Jhalod in large numbers over 30 villages being represented by their leaders and Patels, and made rules regarding standardising their marriage customs and expenses, abstaining from liquor even on festive occasions and slaughter of cattle, taking a daily bath and the removal of the heavy and inconvenient ornaments of their women and other matters. The movement is spontaneous and no outside agency has gone to their assistance in the matter of the reform they are now attempting on a large scale. Liquor is their great enemy and the influence of Guru Govind in their midst upto about 5 years ago brought the gospel of abstinence from drink and other reforms to all his Bhil desciples who number hundreds even to-day. Large masses of the community are now following the example of these "Bhaktas" and have resolved to improve themselves in matters of personal cleanliness, in their marriage and death customs and in regard to food and drink. Like the *Kaliparaj* of South Gujarat no goddess or goddesses are at the back of the Bhils' movement on this side but some educated men and influencial Patels from among the community itself are moving to secure solid social reform.

The following are the main resolutions that were passed at the Jhalod gathering which consisted of about a thousand persons.

(1) The bride's father shall not receive more than Rs. 101/- from the bridegroom's father out of which Rs. 50/- will be utilised for providing the bride with ornaments. The penalty in case of breach will be twice the excess amount paid.

(2) At the time of the betrothal "God" should be distributed instead of liquor as at present.

(3) The custom of elopement of girls should no longer be recognised as marriage, and those who assist the parties will also be penalised by the Caste *Punch*.

(4) The man who keeps as wife a woman who is married to another but not divorced by the Caste *Punch* will be fined upto Rs. 200/- and the woman will be returned to her first husband.

(5) Divorce on the application of a woman may be granted if the *Punch* sees valid reasons for the separation and in that case the second husband, if any, will pay the first husband the sum of Rs. 101/- and some other expences.

(6) The period of "*ghar-jamai*" or resident son-in-law's compulsory stay with his father-in-law is reduced from 7 to 5 years.

(7) Use of liquor on occasion of death, dinner, marriage and other social functions is prohibited. The Patel or the Bhagat of every village is to report to the head quarters breaches if any.

(8) No cattle or goats should be killed in connection with any death ceremony or in case of sickness or on any other occasion.

(9) Water should be used after answering nature's call and a daily bath is prescribed for all adults—male or feamle.

(10) Women shall remove from their legs brass ornaments called "jhanjharia." These are tapering pieces of brass cylinders from the knee down to the ankle and cause great discomfort while at work in the fields.

(11) A committee of leading Patels was appointed to go round the villages, acquaint the people with the rules made by the representative *Punch* and appoint local committees to watch the working of these rules and to deal with defaulters.

Great festivities have been in progress at Jelalabad during the past week marking the close of the winter stay of Afghan Government in that place.—A.P.

C. P. COUNCIL.

A DEFICIT BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March. 5.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day asked whether Government would appoint one Indian as Secretary when a vacancy occurred, Government stated that they could not give any undertaking in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member, then presented the budget. He said that their financial position had greatly improved and improvement began in the current year. While they expected that expenditure, after allowing for reduction effected by Council, would excel revenue by about 37 lakhs they found that their closing balance would be 73 lakhs of which about 28 lakhs was deposited in famine insurance fund. Improvement in revenue under the heads, land revenue, stamps and forests to the extent of about 23 lakhs and reductions in expenditure to the extent of about 33 lakhs had contributed to this result.

As regards the coming year a revenue of 535 lakhs is expected against which expediture to the amount of 550 lakhs was chargeable showing a deficit of about 15 lakhs. He pointed out that new taxation combined with favourable seasons on the one hand and economy and transfer of capital expenditure from revenue to loan account on the other hand had brought them much nearer to equilibrium. But although some further retrenchment may be expected they could not hope to obtain the substantial saving by that means alone. For substantial increase in the revenue they looked eagerly to fuller exploitation of their forests which were capable of yielding a much larger return.

NAGPUR, Mar. 6.

At the Central Provinces Legislative Council general discussion on the budget proceeded to-day. Mr. G. P. Jaiswal observed that transferred subjects were getting less provision and in spite of Council's support to the Ministers they were unable to do much for want of funds. The reserved departments were getting more money. Mr. Mahajani criticised that Government had failed to carry out the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee so far as Police, Judicial and Agricultural Departments were concerned and also Public Works.

Several other members spoke on the budget. The Hon. Mr. Standen replying said that Government had given careful consideration to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and measures were being contemplated for increasing the revenue. The Council then rose for the day.

RETRENCHMENT IN C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 5.

The Local Government has published an outline of action it proposes to take on the recommendations of the Central Provinces Retrenchment Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee regarding the financing of the development projects by loans, decentralisation in land revenue department, reduction in the rates of special allowances paid to the Ministerial staff, extension of Small Cause Court powers, reduction in pay of the Provincial Judicial Service, abolition of one post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, decentralisation of powers to executive engineers in road and buildings and irrigation branches of P. W. D. and reduction proposed in the salaries of President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council have been accepted by the local Government. Regarding the proposal of the committee that Heads of Departments must become Secretaries to Government this has been accepted in the case of the Education Department but rejected in the case of Police, Excise and jail departments.

DR. P. C. RAY IN AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 6.

Dr. P. C. Ray will lay the foundation-stone of the Vidyapith buildings on Friday the 9th instant at 9 a.m. He will arrive on the 8th and stay at Ahmedabad for 4 days. The Mahavidyallaya students will take him in procession from the station to the Vice-Chancellor's residence.

He will visit the Mahavidyallaya, the Proprietory and the Model High Schools, on Thursday afternoon. On Friday afternoon, 8,000 children reading in the National Primary schools of Ahmedabad will form a procession. On Saturday afternoon the staff and students of the Mahavidyallaya will be at home. Their function includes a musical concert by the Mahavidyallaya Sangit Mandir and gymnastic feats by the Vyagam Mandir. Generous friends of the Vidyapith from Bombay and other places are cordially invited to attend.

SILVER JUBILEE OF "PRAJABANDHU."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 6.

The Journalists of Ahmedabad presented this evening before a large and distinguished gathering an address to Mr. Thakorlal V. Thaker on the Silver Jubilee of his paper the "Prajabandhu" when letters were received and speeches were delivered eulogising the honesty and independence of criticism which characterised the paper from the time of its inception. Instances also were recalled when the paper had to suffer at the hands of the local officials.

ACHARYA ROY'S COMING VISIT.

Dr. P. C. Roy is to visit Ahmedabad and stay for four days. He will lay the foundation stone of the Gujarat Vidyapith buildings on Friday the 9th instant when all the well-wishers are cordially invited to attend by the authorities of the Vidyapith.

MR. BAPAT RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 6.

The Mulshi Satyagraha leader Mr. Bapat and two other Satyagrahis were released to day. Mr. Paranjpe Dr. Phatak, Mr. Nene, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Deo and a large number of Poona citizens gave them a hearty reception.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

All-India Khadi Exhibition.

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650x65	920x120	26x2½	771x110	870x100
700x80	820x120		900x100	920x100
PRICES		PRICES	40x5	41x5
Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 15 each.	37x5	36x4
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	34x5	36x5
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	PRICES	
			Rs. 75 each.	
			Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.	

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COST OF SERVICES.

MR. LAWRENCE'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the reply of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence to the general discussion on the Budget, in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The cost of the All-India services was put in the honourable member's speech at one crore of rupees for the whole of the All-India services of the Bombay Presidency and it was said that Indian officers might be substituted for the European officers at two-thirds of the cost, assuming that Indian standards of pay were adopted. Sir, of that one crore of rupees which is paid to the All-India services, over one-fourth is already being paid to Indians on the European rate of pay. The actual cost of overseas Europeans employed in this Presidency is about 75 lakhs of rupees. It is an easy calculation, therefore, that if we were to substitute Indians on Indian rates of pay for overseas European for every post at once, the amount of economy which could be effected would be 25 lakhs of rupees. Now, Sir, are you going to fill a void of 70 lakhs of rupees in land revenue alone with the sum of 25 lakhs, assuming that such substitution of Indians could be effected at once? Or, if all other revenue fall off and you have a decrease, as may happen in any year, of say, two crores, how far will this 25 lakhs go to give you safety?

I am grateful to the honourable member for having raised this very important question, for it is of very great importance that the fundamental facts should be correctly appreciated. There is a great deal of genuine misapprehension abroad, fostered no doubt sometimes by wilful misstatement in that part of the press which is opposed to the British connection. I therefore ask the indulgence of this House while I give them a few cardinal figures. When this question of employment of overseas Europeans was investigated by the Royal Commission eight years ago, there were some 430 employed in the Bombay Presidency. The number now employed is 370. That is to say, this Presidency is employing 60 less of overseas Europeans than eight or nine years ago, a decrease of some fifteen per cent. The cost of these services eight years ago in round figures was 60 lakhs. The cost now is 75 lakhs, an increase of 25 per cent. During that same period the cost of our subordinate services has risen from 2¼ crores (not lakhs) to 4½ crores, an increase of 100 per cent.; and the cost of our provincial services has risen from 50 lakhs to 80 lakhs an increase of 60 per cent. These figures were given to the Council, and are printed in the Council proceedings of February 1922, but they do not seem to have attracted attention or thought, certainly not outside this Council. Thus, the increase of the superior staff in the provincial branch is a little more than ten per cent., while the increase in the overseas Europeans is rather less than ten per cent. of the total increase of cost of all services.

Now, when we are told that the European services have looted the treasury, depleted the exchequer, and other such picturesque phrases, we can estimate the value of these charges. The cost of the Imperial services when the provincial revenue was eight crores was 7½ per cent. Now, when the provincial revenue is over fourteen crores, the cost of the overseas Europeans is about five per cent. You do not deplete the exchequer when you take a smaller proportion out of it than before, nor when the total amount that you draw is five per cent. of the whole.

It may very reasonably be asked, why, when other branches of the service received increments of 60 and 100 per cent. did the European services receive only an increment of 25 per cent.? The reason has very recently been published for the first time, and by no less an authority than the Right Honourable Mr. Montagu in certain letters to the London "Times" in January last. Mr. Montagu has now stated that his decision in this matter was influenced by the high rate of exchange, for those orders were issued when the rupee was worth more than two shillings: a very pregnant statement on which this House will no doubt ponder.

I will add one other statistical calculation. Let us take the honourable member's figure of Rs. 50 as the annual income per head of population, although this is in my opinion a great under-statement, but I will make the comparison on his own figure. The population of the Bombay Presidency is two crores; the annual income would therefore be 100 crores. The net profit of the mill industry of Bombay has been estimated by competent experts to be in recent years 12 crores a year. The cost of employing overseas Europeans in place of Indians may therefore be taken to be two per cent. of the net profits of the cotton industry alone in Bombay city alone and ¼ per cent. of the annual income of the Presidency on the honourable member's very modest calculation.

I have said that the number of overseas Europeans employed has fallen from 430 to 370. It will interest the House to know that during the same period the number of Indian officers in All-India services has risen from 55 to 155, so that when complaint is made that the Bombay Government is making no progress with the Indianisation of its services, the House will judge that complaint in the light of this cold official fact that there has been an almost three-fold increase, 300 per cent. in the number of Indians employed in the All-India services in the last eight years; and as a natural consequence, this large increase in the number of Indians in those services accounts for the greater part of the increased cost of those services.

I do not say for a moment that this cost is not susceptible of reduction. I am prepared to admit that it is susceptible of reduction. But when we are arguing on this question with others who are hostile to the whole British connection, it is well to have a fairly accurate appreciation of the fundamental facts in issue.

The honourable member spoke of excessive payments made to officers on leave, and I must admit that I had never heard of the case which he represented. I have made inquiries and find that the statement is correct, though on a limited scale; and the explanation is this that Government have given officers the option of surrendering a portion of their leave due in return for the concession described; in fact, while the officer secures an advantage (an advantage may say which has never fallen to me), the State also derives a very material benefit.

Some honourable members, who disclaimed any desire of raising a racial issue, suggested that the total cost of supervision of the superior services was excessive. This must be a matter of opinion. My own official experience extending over 32 years has taught me that it is only by the most alert and vigilant supervision that we can prevent the mighty machine of Government from being misdirected mishandled and abused so as to be a cover for tyranny and oppression to crush the poor and friendless. We have all read these words of Shakespeare:

"Man, proud man, drest in a little brief authority, like an angry ape, plays such fantastic tricks before High Heaven as make the angels weep."

Those words are very true, and in this connection the reference made by the honourable member from Satara to the point of view of the depressed classes is not without a serious application. He reminded us that the conference of depressed classes passed a resolution that they required European Officers to protect them from injustice. Those depressed classes number 60 millions in India, and in this Presidency exceed 7 millions, or one-third of the population. This House, Sir, elected on a democratic basis with its care for the interests of the voiceless masses, will lend itself to no hasty action that would imperil the interest of those masses.

The secret of good administration, whether in the sphere of Government or of commerce, consists in the delegation of powers and the supervision of inferior officers by grade upon grade of superior. This is what tradition and long experience have taught equally in the art of Government and in the building up of great business concerns. In those unhappy countries where chaos now reigns and the people suffer untold miseries of which no one here can form any adequate conception, you will find that the want of a disciplined body of public servants lies at the root of the evil.

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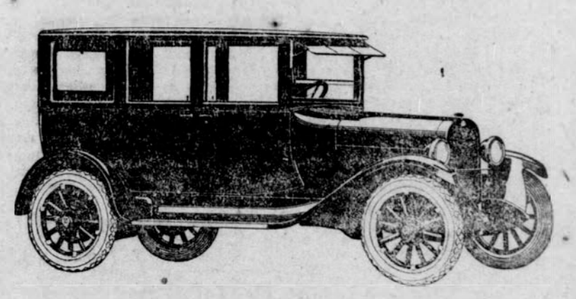

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RECOVERY OF STOLEN ARMS.

A SUCCESSFUL POLICE RAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Mar. 6.

The theft previously reported of forty-six rifles from the Police lines at Kohat on the night of the 14th February has had a dramatic sequel, inquiries having resulted in accurate information as to the whereabouts of the stolen arms.

A secret counter raid was carried out on the night of March 4th by a force of Frontier constabulary commanded by Mr. Handyside with four other British officers, Messrs. Wickham, Higgs, Dr. Heaume and Captain Birdwood supported by the troops of the Kohat Brigade. The constabulary were transported by motor lorries to the neighbourhood of Kohat and thence they made a difficult night march through the mountains and arrived early in the morning in a position commanding the Bostikhel Afridi village of Musa Khel before dawn. This village was surrounded and a battalion and a battery from Kohat reached the position commanding it from the neighbouring heights. The village was then thoroughly searched. In one house belonging to the leader of the gang who was himself absent 22 of the missing rifles were found. Eleven more rifles and two more bombs were also found in another search. All this property together with a number of persons arrested for complicity in offence in the British territory and fourteen rifles as security for the balance of those stolen from the police lines were brought away and the troops and constabulary were back at their rendezvous by midday without a shot having been fired.

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WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

Central Provinces, 2nd March 1923.—Prospects of linseed, wheat and gram are good to excellent.

Assam, 5th March.—The outturn of sugar-cane rape and mustard and the prospects of tea are normal.

Bihar and Orissa.—The late sown rabi crops have been benefited to some extent by the rain and the planting of sugar-cane is in full swing.

United Provinces, 1st March. Central Circle.—The prospects of wheat and gram are normal. Sugar-cane sowings are in progress. Rain is reported from certain Districts and the general condition of the standing rabi is good.

The 13th annual general meeting of the All-India Sahitya Sammellan will be held at Cawnpore under the Presidency of Purshottamdas Tanson on the 30th, 31st March and the 1st April.—A.P.

MADRAS EUROPEANS' ASSN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association last evening Colonel Crawford, General Secretary of the All-India European Association said that the work of the Association must be done by men who gave their full time to it and studied the problems connected with it. For that finance was required. He had worked out an estimate and it was not very large. If every European would only pay Rs. 10 per annum that would be more than sufficient.

Referring to their future policy the Colonel pointed out that the success they were able to achieve in the Racial Distinctions Bill was due to their having stated definitely what they wanted. If they followed the same attitude in all matters as well they were sure to succeed. They had a broad line of policy sketched out by their President. It had been agreed to by all branches. Success lay in close co-operation of all loyal Indians with Europeans. They should develop their Association in such a way as to take charge of all European benevolent institutions into their own hands.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fair	29.938 inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.0 „
Dew Point	69.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.76 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 „
Minimum temperature of Air	73.3 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	WSSE,WNW,NW.
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	122 miles

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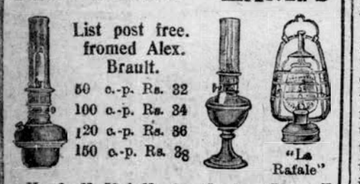
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NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the name of humanity I wish to draw your urgent attention to the great hardships which the white "birds of pray and passage" in India are undergoing and to request you to advocate their cause as their grievances are about the necessities of life.

The European Association has approached the European M. L. A.'s to invite their cooperation in obtaining a reduction in the present high cost of living in the country by certain duties on necessities during the forthcoming budget discussions". The duties to which the Association takes exception are those on Motor cars, on petrol and on foodstuffs. These three articles are considered by the Association to be necessaries of life without which its members are in danger of starvation and death.

Sir, just consider how can these angels live in India and move about the burning sun without a motor car which they buy out of the money taken from the pockets of Indians. This money has been squeezed out by two classes of people. Firstly, by the White Civil Servants and Officers who grow fat on India's money and, secondly by the so-called White expert, who is nothing more than a big expert from England for want of a job there; these busybodies—inhabitants of a cool country—cannot do without a motor car. Again what use is a motor car without petrol hence the duty on petrol is also against their interests. Hence it must be mentioned that the Association appreciates "the necessity of obtaining revenues, but would point out that some more equitable method of raising it would be found". I here beg to suggest to the European members of the Assembly to advocate the trebling of duties on salt.

Sir, one wonders whether the Association is gone mad to call motor cars and petrol as necessities of life. Does not the Association know that millions in India die of starvation and scores of millions live on starvation diet and they themselves are to a great extent the cause of this human misery? What right have these white foreigners to live in such excessive luxury when the children of the soil who have the first and natural right to live in comfort are starving by millions? If these Whites must necessarily have motor cars and conditions in India do not permit them to have them they are at liberty to leave India's shores.—Yours, etc.,

BOMANJI RUSTAMJI MUNSHI.

"SALT TAX IN FORCE"?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This morning, when our usual salt seller came on his round my servant reported to me that the salt price had been increased from two annas six pies to four annas a *pailie* (four seers). Thereupon I went out and enquired of the "Mitwalla" the reason of the increase. He said that the Government had increased the tax on salt and therefore he could not sell it for less.

As salt is a delicacy in our daily menu, I had to buy it at the price quoted. though doubling of the tax has not yet come into force, I took the man afterwards to the Princess Street Police Station and reported the matter. The officer in charge, took my complaint and told me however, that the Police could not do anything in the matter and according to law, the dealers in any trade were at liberty to sell their goods at any price they like and it was at the option of the buyer whether to buy or not. also the officer gave me to understand that he was not aware whether the salt tax was or was not in force.

While this confession is amusing is it not the duty of Government to see that dealers do not take undue advantage of the ignorance of the public by increasing prices.

I shall be obliged if you or any of your numerous readers or the Director of Information will kindly enlighten the public as soon as possible whom they have to approach for redress in this matter, which is not a luxury but a daily necessity.—Yours, etc.

A. MAZARELLO.

Bombay, March 5.

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A hue and cry has been raised in certain quarters against the Religious Endowment Bill. The opposition emanates mostly from interested parties, such as priests and their lieutenants, managers of religious and charitable trusts and funds. It is a notorious fact that great abuses have prevailed regarding the administration of funds and properties left for religious or quasi-religious objects and purposes, such as the maintenance of buildings, and the performance of religious services and the benefit of the communities concerned. The desirability of having checks and safeguards placed over such administrations or managements is clear. I suppose members of the public concerned have a right to go to a Court of Law, if they have good reasons to believe of the existence of maladministration, but this right is seldom exercised for a very simple reason. First what is every body's business is no body's concern. Moreover; the worries entailed on a person seeking a remedy are such as to deter anyone from taking action in the matter, more so, as in case of success one gets no pecuniary benefit to himself, whereas in case of failure he had to suffer a lot. The non-interference of Government in matters of the kind, referred to, encourages mismanagement and maladministration. Under the cover of religion the interference of Government is objected to by these whose love of money has blunted all sense of righteousness and seared the conscience.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, March 5.

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I find your oil very useful; please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.
Capt. M. A., Faruqi, I. M. S., from London.
Mrs. Roe went under medical treatment of many able British doctors, but to no effect. I gave her your Ab-i-Hayat which relieved her of all complaints.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.
H. L. Thakar, Esq., Political Agent, Palanpur, N. Gujrat.
I tried Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache, toothache, earache, bronchial clot, indigestion and in all of them it proved very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have a phial of it in the house.
K. B. Sardar Mahomed Hasan Khan, B. A., Political Officer in charge of Ex-Amir of Kabul, Mussoorie.
Your Ab-i-Hayat has indeed been very useful to me and my children. I got cured of bad Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea and my son of Jaundice by its use. In other small complaints of indigestion, stomachache, etc., it acted like a magic.

MILITARY OFFICERS.
Hony, Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatabad (Jhelum).
I am proud to say that your Ab-i- Hayat is very useful and effective medicine and in most cases I found it incomparable.
Subedar Major Faiz Ali Khan Sahib, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.
Your medicine can cure nearly all diseases. Send 21 bottles more.
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Your medicine is very good, send two bottles more.

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H. H. Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga.
His Highness has instructed me to order you for another supply of six dozen bottles.
Your medicine has done immense good in several cases of different origin.
Lieut.-Col. Raja Jai Chand, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Lambagaon (Kangra).
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P. W. D. OFFICERS.
A. G. Fitzsimons, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Vellore.
Please send me by V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.
J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Ry., Allahabad.
In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.
J. O. Joyce, Esq., Supdt., P. W. D. Workshops, Trivandrum.
Got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

POLICE OFFICERS.
W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.
I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.
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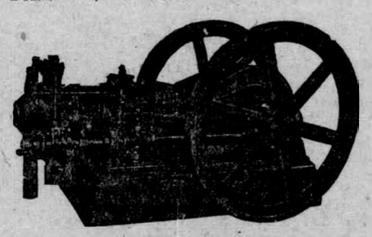
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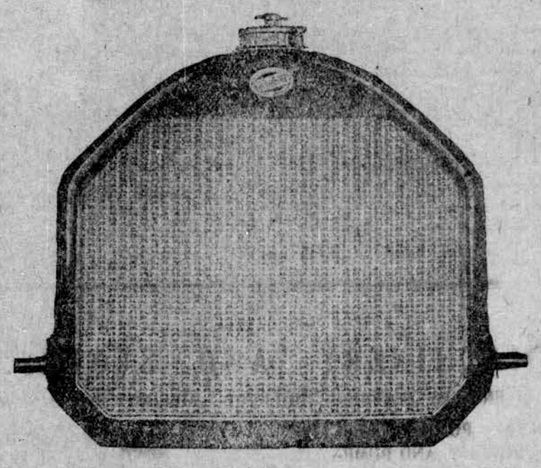

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